THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

"USSR: A World Enigma"

(A Review of Mr. Ivy Lee's New Book)

An Incitement To Further Disorder

Essentials to Friendly Relations With China

By Donald Brodie

Soochow University Elects Chinese President

By J. B. P.

The Kuomintang Conference at Nanking

Mr. Kaltenborn's Impressions!

評論報

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLII No. 4.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏評論報館

42-107

When tobaccos are good enough to speak for themselves

—*let them say it!*

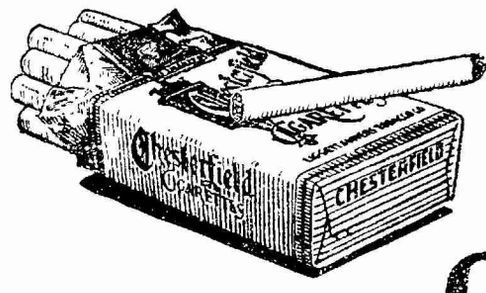
THAT'S the one way to give men what they want in a cigarette—natural tobacco taste. Each type of tobacco should contribute — one its spicy tang, one its rich aroma, one its mellow "body," one its mild sweetness; and if the quality is right and the blend is right, that's all there is to it.

Sounds easy!

But to create a blend that combines fullness with mildness; that removes heaviness while retaining "character"; that makes a cigarette that is smooth and mild yet "satisfying"— to do all this is *not* easy, far from it.

It is so difficult, in fact, that millions of smokers sincerely believe it has been achieved in only one blend in the world.

This blend—and they swear by it—belongs to Chesterfield. It embodies the finest of Turkish and American tobaccos — and it *can't be copied.*

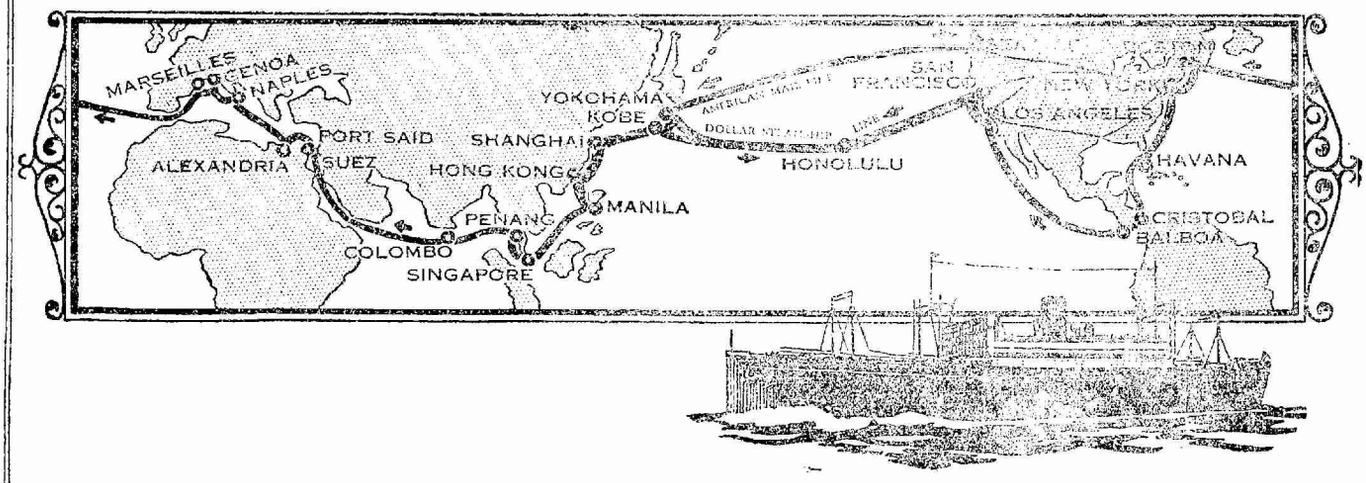


Chesterfield

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO

42-108

Sun Sun Co.
Wing On Co.
Sincere Co.
are Shang-
hai's Shop-
ping Centers.



Seventeen President Liners And Three Services At Your Command

Never before has the Orient had such service as is now accorded by the combined fleet of American Mail and Dollar Steamship Line "PRESIDENT LINERS". A weekly sailing to America—a "PRESIDENT LINER" one week to Seattle via "The Short Route" and the following week a "PRESIDENT LINER" to San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu. This is a new page in the transportation history of the Pacific.

Dollar "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Round-the-World Fleet sail every fortnight via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles to Boston and New York and by way of Havana and the Panama Canal to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Special low fares to Europe via America

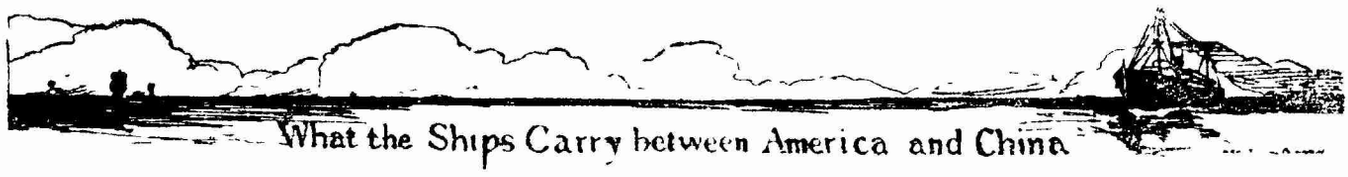
Travel on the "PRESIDENT LINERS", The Standard of Ocean Transportation.

Dollar Steamship Line

GENERAL AGENTS

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL ORIENTAL CITIES AND ROUND THE WORLD.

42-110



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds: Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mls.—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.45 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT JACKSON, August 19.

To Honolulu.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	0.83

To San Francisco.

Silk Piece Goods	,,	0.49
Tea, Black, Congou: Kiukiang	,,	4
Tea, Green: Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	87
Hyson, other Ports	,,	65
Other Kinds, Shanghai	,,	11
Tea, Dust, other Ports	,,	71
Brassware	,,	45
Sheep Casings,	,,	5
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	30
Intestines, Pigs'	,,	67

To Los Angeles.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	1
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	20
Hyson, other Ports	,,	1
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	903

To Shamokin.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 60	Pls.	59.69

To Houston.

Hair, Human	,,	196

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep's	,,	99

To Cleveland.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	8
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	132
Hyson, ther Ports	,,	9

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 30	,,	29.89

To Boston.

Brassware	,,	18

To Chicago.

Tea, Black, other Kinds, other Ports	,,	52
Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	71
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	36
Hyson, other Ports	,,	1

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, other Ports Bls. 65	,,	66.29
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 50	Pls.	50.06
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 5	,,	5.00
Yellow other Ports Bls. 20	,,	22.32
Antimony, Regulus	,,	672
Brassware	,,	101
Bristles	,,	137
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	77
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	273
Intestines, Pigs'	,,	47
,, Goats'	,,	3
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	1,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	6,398

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, August. 19.

from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	7,560
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	420
Zinc	,,	420
Canned Fruits	,,	63
Cheese	,,	96
Hams	,,	11
Macaroni	,,	23
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Ink, Printing	,,	10
Motor-cars	Pcs.	12
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	164,972
Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup ft.	248,425

RABY CASTLE, August 20.

from U. S. A.

Aluminium Foils	Pls.	7
Cheese	,,	6
Starch Corn	,,	368
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	159

From Manila.

Alcohol	Galls.	24,000

MOBILE CITY, August 20.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 7,496	Pls.	26,622
Steel Bars, Bamboo	,,	3,350
,, Sheets	,,	234
Carbon, Black	,,	281
Shrimps, Dried	,,	3

YAMASHIRO MARU, August 22.

from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	1,680

LIBERATOR, August 22.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 7,625	Pls.	22,989
Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	291
Carbon Black	,,	380
Gasolene	Galls.	10,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	12,000

STEEL WORKER, August 23.

From U. S. A.

Iron Tubes	Pls.	238
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	1,750
Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, 1/8 in. thick	,,	1,324
Steel Wire Shorts	,,	754
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	3,930
Cotton, Raw Bls. 2,500	,,	8,746
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	154

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, August 25.

To Manila.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	921

To Marseilles.

Egg Yolk, Moist	Pls.	82
,, Whole, Frozen	,,	258
Nutgalls	,,	84
Rhubarb	,,	20

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai Bls. 20	Pls.	19.95
Antimony, Crude	,,	840
,, Regulus	,,	840
Bristles	,,	384
Chinaware, Fine	,,	64
Egg Whole, Dried	,,	562
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	51
Nutgalls	,,	335
Hides, Cow	,,	322
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	174
Skin Crosses, Lamb	Pcs.	247
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	23,320

To Boston.

Silk, Waste: Shanghai	Bls. 18 Pls.	61.07
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports	,,	36
Bristles	,,	59
Egg Whole, Dried	,,	187
Hides, Cow	,,	547

PARIS MARU, August 26.

from U. S. A.

Timber: Softwood, Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	38,272

MUNSTERLAND, August 26.

From U S. A.

Oatmeal	Pls.	55
Oats, Rolled	,,	44
Yellow Corn Meal	,,	12

EMPRESS OF ASIA, August 27.

from U. S. A.

Cotton Flannel, Grey	Pcs.	12,800
Cabalt, Oxide of	Pls.	15

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—A little activity for spot deliveries transpired during the past week at ruling rates but the bulk of the business contracted was for forward deliveries at rates, which after undergoing varied fluctuations culminated in showing a decline on the whole of about Tls. 1.50 per picul lower than that ruling during the previous period. At the close, however, there evinced a steadier undertone. Weather conditions for the domestic crop are very favorable and picking operations are now in full swing in most of the districts in the Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, so that within a fortnight from now we may expect the new season cotton ready for distribution in the open market.

Mid-Americans and Indians after having experienced some heavy reaction during the early part of the week, remains in a steady position, which coupled with the current low exchange rates makes the outlook for large importations into China from these countries not very bright for the time being, however, such is subject to favorable modification in the event of an appreciating improvement in the demand for yarn eventuating.

With regard to the future trend of prices on the local staple it is necessary to take into consideration the quantity that will be exported to Japan and abroad and in surveying the situation at this time the indications for the moment are that such outflow from China will be materially greater than that recorded for the last season. Should such materialize it becomes obvious that large exports from China will engender more or less firmness in the values of the raw material for domestic consumption even if the spindleage in China is not in full operation during the whole or part of the 1927/8 season.

Yarn:—We have had an easier market during the past week, with prices declined some two to three taels as compared with those ruling during the previous period. Business for export has been booked some 4000 to 5000 bales in all counts for spot and forward deliveries. In summing up the situation from all sides, we are of the opinion that the yarn market is likely to present a more appreciating outlook no sooner the political disturbances in the country assume a more favorable aspect.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	12.08
American-Middling last reported	12.23
Tone of the Market, *Steady*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	21.40 Spot.
	21.17 Oct.
	21.50 Dec.
	21.50 Jan.
	21.75 Mar.
	21.95 May

Tone of the market—*Weak*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	378
Fine Oomra, July	417
Fully Good Broach, J./A.	450

Tone of the market—*Steady*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	42.00
Shanghai, Spot	40.50
M. Ginned, Spot	40.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	41.00
Ningpo. Spot, Exwharf.	36.00

Tone of the market—*Weak*

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Main Line—Shanghai-North to Nanking.

UPWARD

STATIONS		Local	Fast	3rd&4th Local	Express	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast	Local	Local	Local	Night Express
Shanghai North	dep.		7.00	7.20	8.50	9.05	12.15	12 40	14.20	16.10	18.10	21.30
Nansiang	,,		7.28	7.50	—	9.39	12.44	13.08	14.59	16.41	18.42	22.04
Anting	,,		7.49	8.19	—	10.10		13.30	15.30	17.03	19.07	—
Kunshan	,,		8.17	8.48	10.11	10.51		14.04	16.08		19.44	—
Soochow	,,		9.11	9.53	10.54	12.04		14.57	17.14		20.36	24.00
Wusih	,,	6.35	10.13	11.05	11.50	13.30		15.50	18.28		21.35	1.14
Changchow	,,	7.51	11.14	12.07	12.47	14.48		16.55	19.32			2.30
Tanyang	,,	8.58	12.16		13.40	15.58		18.00				3.35
Chinkiang	,,	10.05	13.10		14.23	17.09		19.00				4.40
Nanking	arr.	12.05	14.45		15.40	19.19		20.30				6.25

Main Line—Nanking to Shanghai-North.

DOWNWARD

STATIONS		Local	Local	Local	Fast	Express	Local	3rd&4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast	Local	Night Express
Nanking	dep.				7.05	9.10			9.25	12.30	16.35	21.30
Chinkiang	,,				8.46	10.46			11.40	14.30	18.54	23.43
Tanyang	,,				9.28	11.25			12.45	15.28	19.50	0.32
Changchow	,,		6.45		10.36	12.39		13.05	14.08	16.44	21.11	2.10
Wusih	,,	5.30	7.55		11.45	13.32		14.20	15.45	17.47	22.15	3.21
Soochow	,,	6.26	9.09		12.45	14.26		15.45	17.10	18.51		4.35
Kunshan	,,	7.19	10.13		13.32	15.03		17.10	18.24	19.42		—
Anting	,,	7.51	10.47		14.04	—	17.15	17.45	19.09	—		—
Nansiang	,,	8.15	11.12	13.15	14.24	—	17.37	18.09	19.40	20.31		6.06
Shanghai North	arr.	8.40	11.37	13.44	14.50	16.00	18.03	18.42	20.10	20.55		6.30

From the 25th May, 1927.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou DOWN — **Main Line** — Zahkou to Shanghai North UP

STATIONS		Fast Local	Ex-press R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
		*	*	*	*	*	*	
Shanghai N.	d.		8.05	9.15	13.30	15.35	18.30	
Jessfield	d.		8.21	9.32	13.46	15.51	18.46	
Siccawei	d.		8.27	9.40	13.53	15.58	18.53	
Lunghwa J.	d.		8.40	10.02	14.07	16.14	19.05	
Shanghai S.	d.		8.15	9.30	13 40	15.45	18.40	19.35
Lunghwa J.	a.		8.34	9.49	13.59	16.06	18.59	19.54
Sungkiang	d.		9.20	11.00	14.53	17.08	19.45	
Kashai	d.		10.09	12.07	15.48	18.10	20.38	
Kashing	d.	7.40	10.40	12.49	16.23	18.35	21.10	
Yehzah	d.	8.25	11.14	13.40	17.03	(a)	21.44	
Changan	d.	9.18	11.49	14.32	17.44		22.19	
Hangchow	d.	10.34	12.45	16.00	18.55		23.15	
Zahkou	a.	10.50	13.00	16.25	19.10		23.30	

STATIONS		Fast Local	Ex-press R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R	Fast Local	Night Exp. R	Local
		*	*	*	*		*	
Zahkou	d.		7.15	9.05	13.35	15.25	17.45	
Hangchow	d.		7.40	9.40	14.00	15.51	18.10	
Changan	d.		8.32	11.05	15.06	17.03	19.02	
Yehzah	d.		9.03	12.03	15.43	17.46	19.33	
Kashing	d.	7.35	9.44	12.57	16.32	18.25	20.15	
Kashai	d.	8.06	10.08	13.35	16.59	(a)	20.41	
Sungkiang	d.	9.15	11.01	14.48	17.58		21.36	
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.11	11.41	15.53	18.47		22.16	8.41
Shanghai S.	a.	10.30	12.00	16.12	19.07		22.35	9.00
Lunghwa J.	d.	10.10	11.42	15.48	18.45		22.17	
Siccawei	d.	10.19	11.49	15.57	18.54		22.24	
Jessfield	d.	10.26	11.56	16.05	19.01		22.31	
Shanghai N.	a.	10.40	12.10	16.20	19.15		22.45	

Konzenchiao-Zahkou — (Kiangshoo Branch Line) — Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao	d.	7.05	9.30	11.45	13.50	17.30	21.50
Kenshangmun	d.	7.21	9.48	12.01	14.10	17.46	22.06
Hangchow	d.	7.38	10.00	12.12	14.23	18.03	22.18
Zahkou	a.	7.55	10.20	(a)	14.40	18.20	22.35

Zahkou	d.	8.15	10.35		15.10	18.35	22.55
Hangchow	d.	8.34	10.54	12.38	15.29	18.58	23.18
Kenshangmun	d.	8.46	11.06	12.51	15.46	19.11	23.31
Konzenchiao	a.	9.00	11.20	13.05	16.00	19.25	23.45

Note:—The four East Local Trains suspened running until further notice.
Trains marked with* are in connection with S.N.L. Trains at Shanghai North.
R—Restavrant.

MEI LAN FONG & GOLDEN DRAGON

THE TWO GREAT PILLARS OF OUR PRODUCTS.

THEY ARE GOOD SMOKES FOR A CONNOISSEUR AND PLEASANT GIFTS FOR HIS FRIENDS

梅蘭芳

白金龍

此烟品質超群。吸之可增精神上無限愉快持贈親友。亦絕妙之禮物也。

中國南洋兄弟煙草公司出品

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Sole Exporters of the Products of

Carnegie Steel Company
Illinois Steel Company
American Steel & Wire Company
American Sheet & Tin Plate Company
The Lorain Steel Company
American Bridge Company
National Tube Company
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company
Minnesota Steel Company
Canadian Steel Corporation

BRANCH OFFICES and REPRESENTATIVES IN

Antwerp, Belgium
Brussels, Belgium
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
El Paso, Texas
Havana, Cuba
Honolulu, Hawaii
Lima, Peru
Los Angeles, California
London, England
Mexico City, Mexico
Montreal, Canada
New Glasgow, Canada
New Orleans, La.
Panama
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
Portland, Oregon
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Rome, Italy
San Francisco, California
Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seattle, Washington
Shanghai, China
Soerabaya, Java
Sydney, New South Wales
The Hague, Holland
Tokyo, Japan
Toronto, Canada
Valparaiso, Chile
Vancouver, Canada
Winnipeg, Canada

WAREHOUSES AT

Antwerp, Belgium
Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic
Callao, Peru
Havana, Cuba
Port Elizabeth, South Africa
San Francisco, California
Santiago, Chile
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Talcahuano, Chile
Valparaiso, Chile

We give prompt attention to inquiries for all classes of our Steel Products, including the following:—

AERIAL TRAMWAYS—Reversible, specially designed
ALLOY STEEL
ALLOY STEEL SHEETS
AMMONIA CYLINDERS
ANGLES
ARMATURE SHEETS
AXLES—Locomotive, Railroad and Tramway Cars
BAMBOO STEEL
BARBED WIRE
BARS—Merchant and Concrete Reinforcement, plain, deformed and cold twisted
BILLETS
BLACK SHEETS
BLOOMS
BOILER TUBES—Lapwelded and Seamless
BOLTS AND NUTS
BRIDGES—Railway, Highway, specially designed
BUILDINGS—Steel Warehouses, Structural Steel for Buildings
CABLES—Steel Hoisting & Haulage Cables
CARS—Steam Railway, Mine and Industrial Railway Cars
CAR ANGLES
CAR WHEELS
CHANNELS
COLD ROLLED FLAT WIRE
COPPER RAIL BONDS
COPPER BEARING STEEL SHEETS
DERRICKS
DRILLING MACHINES
DRILLING RIGS FOR OIL WELLS
DUQUESNE RAIL JOINTS
ELECTRICAL SHEETS
ELECTRICAL WIRES AND CABLES, Bare and Insulated
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL MATERIAL FOR BRIDGES, TURNTABLES, STEEL BUILDINGS, ETC.
FENCING MATERIALS—Wire Fencing, Steel Posts
FORGINGS
FROGS AND SWITCHES—Steam and Electric Railways
HOOPS AND BANDS
MACHINE FORGINGS
MINE TIMBERS
NAILS—Wire
NAIL RODS
NAIL WIRE
PIG IRON
PILING—Steel Sheet
PIPE—Black and Galvanized Wrought for Steam, Gas and Water, American or English Threads, Lapwelded and Seamless Boiler Tubes, Matheson Lead Joint Pipe, Seamless Steel Tubing
PLATES—Boiler, Tank, Ship, Flange and Fire Box Steel
POLES—Steel Tubular
RAILS—Light and Heavy Rails for Railways, Tramways, Mine and Industrial Railways, Special Track Work
REINFORCEMENT FOR CONCRETE—Triangle Wire Mesh
RIVETS
ROPE—Wire for Mine Hoists, Derricks, Cranes, etc.
SCREW SPIKES
SCREW STOCK—Cold Drawn
SHAFTING
SHAPES—Standard Structural
SHEET BARS
SHEETS—"Apollo" Brand Galvanized Corrugated and Plain
SKELP
SLABS
SPIKES—Railway Track Spikes
SLEEPERS—Steel
SPRING STEEL
STEAM PIPE AND TUBES
STOVE PIPE SHEETS
SWITCHES AND SWITCH STANDS
TANK PLATES
TERNE PLATES
TIN MILL PRODUCTS
TIN PLATE—"Coke," "Charcoal" and "Terne"
TOOL STEEL
TOWERS—Steel
TRIANGLE MESH CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT
TUBES—Gas, Water, Steam and Boiler
TURNTABLES FOR LIGHT AND HEAVY RAILWAY SERVICE
UPHOLSTERY SPRINGS
WASHERS
WEATHERPROOF INSULATED AND BARE COPPER WIRE AND CABLES
WHEELS—Solid Rolled Steel for Steam, Electric, Mine and Industrial Railways
WIRE PRODUCTS—Bright and Galvanized, Baling and Fencing and all Classes of Coated and Uncoated for Manufacturing Purposes

The Combined Actual Annual Ingot Production of our Manufacturing Companies for the year 1920 was in excess of 19,000,000 tons.

UNION BUILDING, 1 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA

YUSEN BLDG., MARUNOUCHI

TOKYO, JAPAN

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XLII SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927 NUMBER 4

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, KAN LEE (Nanking)
HIN WONG, (Canton) BRUNO SCHWARTZ (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) WM. STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin)
H. P. SHASTRI SAMUEL H. CHANG (S'hai)
LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
An Incitement To Further Disorder 83
Mr. Kaltenbo n's Impressions Of China 84
The "U S S R: A WorldEnigma" 85
The Plan To Censor Films In Shanghai 87
Full Text Of Japan's Demands In Manchuria And Mongolia? 88
Shanghai Women Work To Improve Child Labor Laws ... 88
Special Articles
Chinese Social And Political Psychology ..... By Albert Y. Hugh 91
Essentials To Friendly Relations With China ..... By Donald M. Brodie 94
New Wireless Station At Canton ..... By Thom Wah-Ding 98
The Kuomintang Conference At Nanking ..... By J. B. P. 101
Gold In Manchuria ..... By Boris P. Torgasheff 102
Men and Events 105
Soochow University Elects Chinese President—Applies For Government Registration ..... By J. B. P. 106
Who's Who in China 107
From the Chinese Press 108
New Books of Interest in the Far East 111
What the Ships Carry between America and China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Caledonia 5300: Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices.
WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

AN INCITEMENT TO FURTHER DISORDER

WE HOPE the American and Chinese authorities and citizens generally who are interested in the welfare of Shanghai and the preservation of peaceful and friendly Sino-foreign relations, read carefully and weighed the implications of an editorial which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* on Saturday, September 17. We call attention to it because this editorial which was headed, "Initiative" and which appeared in the official British newspaper here, constituted a deliberate and open attempt on the part of a small clique of Shanghai 'diehards' to create another disturbed situation here which might lead to armed intervention on the part of the Powers. The editorial writer in the *N. C. D. N.* took his tip from a letter which Sir Austen Chamberlain wrote to Mr. J. Duckworth, member of Parliament from Lancashire on August 6 last in reference to the new tax schedule which the Nanking Government announced for enforcement on September 1, but which was postponed. In this letter Sir Austen Chamberlain, after expressing approval of the Nanking Government's intentions to abolish likin and certain other mediaeval imposts which handicap the development of trade in China, made the following statement:

> "We feel that the exercise of tariff autonomy by a regional authority should be resisted if any effective means can be found of doing so, and we have some hope that, if the merchants of Shanghai unite in refusing to pay the additional taxes, and are supported in this attitude by their respective governments, with whom we are also consulting, it may have the effect of inducing the Nanking Government to abandon, or at any rate considerably modify, their present proposals. It is an extremely difficult and complex situation, but we and our representatives in China are doing all that is possible to find some solution.

THE EDITOR of the official British organ here took up this statement by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and read into it a suggestion that Shanghai should take the law into its own hands and create a situation here which would force the British Government, and the other Powers, to intervene and thereby uphold the special position of the little selfish group here in Shanghai which would stoop to any depths to bring about a war between China and the Powers, in the hope that their monopolies might be perpetuated regardless of the possibly disastrous effects which such action might have upon the future relations of the various nations concerned. We do not wish to imply that 'illegal' taxation should not be resisted. As a matter of fact we believe that all taxation should be resisted for it is only in this way that Governments can be forced to be honest in their expenditure of public funds. We have just had an example of the beneficial

results of taxation-resistence in the Chinese tax-strike against the increase voted at the last meeting of the Shanghai (foreign) ratepayers. As a result of the Chinese resistance, the Council has been forced to appoint a commission to investigate the expenditures of the Shanghai municipal government and there is hope that the investigation will result in future economies, for it is no secret that the foreign taxpayers generally sympathized with the Chinese in their united resistance to taxation without representation, and also in respect to their criticism of the Council for its apparent lack of restraint in the expenditure of public funds for purposes not directly associated with the welfare of the whole community.

BUT TO GET BACK to the editorial in the *North China Daily News*, it is only necessary to quote a few sentences to show the dangerous intent. For example, "If one read Sir Austen Chamberlain's letter and then paraphrased it from memory, one would say that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that the foreigners here would create a cause .... which the British Government and other governments could then support. This is worthy of Shanghai's careful consideration and thought .... If the communities (foreign) in China want their governments to take a firm and bold position in defense of our essential rights here, we really have to remember that such a position in a modern democracy can only be taken in response to an exceedingly bold and firm declaration of our rights and of our reasons for defending them.....We are inclined to think that many of our disasters would have been avoided if the sheep-like attitude of the residents had been abandoned, if a stand had been taken and the governments informed: 'We are going to fight this unreasonable imposition. You are supposed to support us and we expect you to; but if you do not, we shall do our best on our own account." Then we come to the real *meat* of the editorial and put it in italics for purpose of emphasis:

> *"They cannot realize that a government has to have published or publishable material for a positive policy before it can shape it and appeal to its constituency for support in it. They do not appreciate that every government in situations wants to be "embarrassed." To put it very boldly and crudely, every government that desires to champion the cause of its nationals abroad in any issue you like, expects those nationals to take the initiative, to act as agents provocateur and to create a situation in which the government can take a hand with the approval of the nation. The community that will do nothing for itself is, as we have remarked so often that it must now be monotonous, not worth saving. The least that any foreign community in this distressed country can do, if it expects government support, is to state a case, show a determination to back it and then shout for help, if help is needed."*

IN AMPLIFICATION of this recommendation, the editor of the *N. C. D. N.* then suggested that in view of the fact that the Nanking Government was collecting the so-called illegal taxes through the Bank of China, the Shanghai Municipal Council should have seized and closed the bank, *"just as readily as it can arrest a coolie miscreant."* The editor of the official organ here believes that had such action been taken that the Powers would have been forced to support the Council. In other words the Council should act as the tool or *agents provocateur* in creating a situation here which would force the home governments to come rushing in with their gunboats and soldiers in order that the foreigners here could continue to hold the Bank of China and thus prevent the Chinese Government from increasing its revenues through the customs. To extend the argument still futher, the Shanghai Municipal Council might authorize the police and volunteers to arbitrarily extend the boundaries of the foreign area in the hope that the home governments would send their forces here to maintain the new position. All of which is of course ridiculous, for the home governments will do no such thing. The chances are that any false move on the part of the local municipality here in running counter to public opinion in the home lands will result finally in the home governments taking direct charge of the stuation here, *and settling it arbitrarily without reference to the contentions of the Shanghai 'die hards,'* who are now fighting in the last ditch against the inevitable, and as stated previously, would stoop to any depths to protect their special position. In this connection it might be of interest to know that during the crisis last spring certain foreign military authorities here were on the point of declaring a state of martial law which would have made it possible to dissolve the Shanghai municipal government and institute in its place a provisional government that the Powers could have controlled. Had this been done (and it nearly was done) the Powers chiefly concerned, from a trade standpoint, in the welfare of this community could then have created a new government and instituted reforms which the Shanghai 'die-hards' have been able to block for the past decade.

MR. KALTENBORN'S IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

MR. H. V. KALTENBORN, associate editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle* and widely known as a journalist and lecturer in the United States, has just completed a trip through China where he spent considerable time investigating conditions. Mr. Kaltenborn started in at Canton, then worked up the coast to Shanghai from which point he made several trips to the interior including a visit to the home of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the mountains of Chekiang province and to Soochow. Then he went to Tsingtao and Tsinanfu and thence by rail to Tientsin and Peking and finally to Mukden, Korea and Japan. In the *Japan Advertiser* for September 10 Mr. Kaltenborn presented, in the form of an interview, his impressions of his China trip, some of which pertained to Shanghai and hence are of special interest here. "In conversations throughout Shanghai," said Mr. Kaltenborn, "the accusation is made that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is not honest, that he has his price, that he does not hoe to the line. But these statements did not prejudice me for I soon found that to the average Shanghai resident, nothing in China is any good, nothing in China ever has been any good, and never can any good come out of China. The populace of Shanghai is composed of the greatest lot of ultra-conservatives I ever have met anywhere in the world, except perhaps elsewhere in China. The state of mind is that of a panic-stricken animal. When I would ask to go to Canton they would tell me of the dangers and the horrors, and then I would go and find safety and comparative order. When I asked to go on the famous Blue Express through a vast area, they laughed at me and told me the revolution had wiped it from the map, but I went to Tientsin from Tsingtao in the Blue Express and found the trip delightful."

MR. KALTENBORN also found that the 'fear-complex' regarding China which exists among the foreigners in Shanghai also exists among the Japanese in Manchuria. He arrived in Mukden when a demonstration was in progress which was given wide publicity in the Japanese press. "I found it a schoolboy parade hardly worthy of notice," he declared. Continuing on this line, Mr. Kaltenborn said:

"To reveal the state of mind of the foreigners in China, and this time I refer to the Japanese," he said, "I can cite an experience when I asked the South Manchurian Railway officials to arrange a certain side trip. They explained it would have to be postponed as the Chinese were demonstrating in the area through which we had to pass. I insisted and found the agitation consisted of a simple parade which would have hardly received any notice elsewhere in the world.

"Why, it seems that if a Japanese child in Manchuria winks at a Chinese child it is considered an insult! That state of mind is ridiculous. Japan needs friends. Japan must have friends. It needs trade and economic growth, and it will not get it if it persists in causing suspicions and antagonisms to be raised everywhere. Good intentions poorly carried out are as unsuccessful as any blunders could be.

"The entire area about the Manchuria railway suspects there is something sinister to the positive policy of Japan. The inhabitants suspect it to mean a revival of the policy of taking what you want by force regardless of the rights of the other fellow. It was needless to raise these suspicions, and it is needless to fan them into flame by detecting agitation behind every schoolboy parade.

"The nationalists believe the Japanese frustrated the aims of the revolution. Surely these suspicions, no matter how untrue, will not gain trade and commerce for Japan. This suspicion need not have been."

"The USSR: A World Enigma"

A Review by J. B. P.

A FEW DAYS ago the *North China Daily News*, the 'official' British newspaper in Shanghai, published a column-long article on its first news page which contained a reprint of a letter written by Mr. Lewis E. Pierson, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce of Washington, D. C. to Mr. Ivy L. Lee of New York. The letter strongly criticised Mr. Lee for suggesting that the United States Chamber of Commerce should establish an advisory bureau in Moscow for the purpose of furthering trade between the United States and Soviet Russia. In reciting its reasons for refusing to establish an office in Moscow, the National Chamber declared, "We do not believe that it is possible to bring the Russian people back to normal conditions through trade relations as long as they are under the complete control of such insincere, unrepentant, and misguided rulers as those who in the last ten years have degraded the character and lowered the living standards of 140,000,000 of people. . . . Trade relations prosper only when founded on mutual good faith and integrity, and no such foundation exists today in the whole Soviet record of repudiation, of conflicting and confiscatory edicts, of bad faith, and misrepresentations in international relations and in the treatment of their people. The National Chamber is heartily in accord with the policy of the American Government, and it is our belief that no good and much harm will come from suggestions such as yours, based upon either a lack of knowledge of the facts or a misjudgment of the ethics of American business."

In its introduction to the foregoing article, the *N. C. D. N.* simply stated that the article had been supplied by 'a New York correspondent.' But since the "Mr. Ivy L. Lee" mentioned in the article happens to be publicity manager for the Standard Oil Company of New York, an American company extensively engaged in the sale of American petroleum products in China, and for the further reason that the British press and semi-official news services have been carrying articles attacking the Standard Oil Company for recent contracts negotiated with Soviet Russia, the matter thus becomes a subject of general interest, and especially so in this part of the world owing to the clash of British and Soviet interests and ideas.

Therefore, it is of special interest in this connection, that copies have just been received in Shanghai, of a new book dealing with the Russian problem which was written by Mr. Ivy L. Lee and largely based upon a recent trip which Mr. Lee took to Moscow for the purpose of a personal investigation of conditions and particularly the matter of American recognition of the U S S R. The title of Mr. Lee's book is, "The U S S R: A World Enigma." It is privately printed and consists of some twenty-one chapters with an appendix containing copies of two letters written to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets, one by the late Woodrow Wilson and the other by the late Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.

Preliminary to a review of Mr. Lee's book it should be stated that the Standard Oil Company of New York has recently negotiated contracts with the Soviet State Oil Monopoly whereby the Rockefeller interests have obtained the exclusive rights for the purchase and distribution of Soviet produced oil in the Near East, Egypt, and India, and in exchange for which the American company, according to report, has agreed to advance to the Soviet Government a loan of between G. $50,000,000 and G. $75,000,000. The contracts for the distribution of the products of the Soviet State Oil Monopoly were awarded to the Standard Oil Company of New York in competition with the British Dutch Shell interests, but despite this fact the British oil interests have raised an awful holler and have charged the American oil interests with all sorts of high crimes and misdemeaners. In addition to this, there have appeared articles in the American press alleging that it was due to this squabble over the Soviet oil contracts that the British Government staged its recent raid on the Soviet trading firm, 'Arcos House' in London and finally broke off relations with the Soviet Government. The whole thing is rather a sordid story, but since this rivalry between Great Britain and the Soviet has been largely responsible for the disorder in China, which in turn has menaced the interests of everybody, it is deserving of public discussion.

To get back to Mr. Lee's book, he states in the introduction that while he was in Moscow he had opportunity to talk to most of the men who are supposed to be guiding the present destinies of Russia; with the ambassadors of the principal countries which maintain diplomatic relations in Moscow and in addition "was able to gain from the very intelligent newspaper correspondents—representing publications of other countries—discussions much more frank and unrestricted than these correspondents are able to put in their communica-

tions to the press." The author also states in the introduction that another reason for his going to Russia was to find out how "Bolshevik propaganda is carried on, what the nature of it is, what the story is that is being told through such propaganda, and just how it is being told." Mr. Lee stated that he had heard that "the Russian Government, the Communist Party, and the Communist International are all combined in a conspiracy against mankind, particularly Capitalist mankind," hence he was anxious to find out by first-hand examination, just what the nature of that conspiracy is and how it is functioning. In conclusion he asks, and proceeds to answer the question, "What were—what are—the facts and the factors with which the world must deal in this amazing situation?"

That Mr. Lee's book is interesting goes without saying; that everyone interested in the Russian puzzle should read it, also goes without saying. And the fact that Mr. Lee is a 'capitalist' and representative of a large world-embracing capitalistic organization, lends further interest to his conclusions. The first part of the book deals with the well-known complications pertaining to passports and regulations, which must be overcome by one desiring to enter Russia. Some of the complications were surmounted by Mr. Lee by taking an airplane from Berlin to Moscow. With regard to his description of conditions in Moscow, we are not much concerned owing to the fact that they have been frequently presented. A chapter on the "Creation of the Socialist Atmosphere" is of interest to foreign residents of China due to the similarity of the outward manifestations of propaganda with the examples we see in China today. According to the writer, the propaganda campaign meets the visitor at every turn, for it is in this way that the Government has put over its doctrines with the people. One of the posters which decorates the doorway of the Soviet State Bank in bright flaming red with grotesque figures reads, "ALL HAIL THE CHINESE REVOLUTION."

Space is too limited for a detailed description of Mr. Lee's interesting experiences in the Soviet capital but we are particularly interested in his conclusions regarding the future of the country and the trend toward capitalism. However we cannot pass without notice a chapter on the subject, "How the World Learns of Russia," which deals with the news reports about happenings in Russia which appear in the world's press. According to Mr. Lee, while the American press is well represented in Moscow, there are no English newspapers having correspondents in the Soviet capital. Several of the correspondents of American newspapers also supply news to some of the leading English newspapers, but the English press has no direct representation. The *London Times* obtains its news from Riga, the capital of Latvia, some 800 miles from Moscow and most of it is from the Russian newspapers which are permitted to pass the borders.

The ordinary current of life in Moscow, according to Mr. Lee, runs quite normally. There are quantities of shops, just as in other cities, but half of the shops are run by the Government or the cooperative societies, and the other half by private individuals. The shop windows are all full of goods for sale, but the supplies seem to be rather old stocks, and to be singlularly free of the recent and up-to-date articles which one finds in such profuse numbers in the shop windows of cities like Berlin and Paris. The State issues Lottery loans, the main prizes of which are of substantial value. Regarding these, Mr. Lee says, "I asked a prominent Communist if the issuance of such loans did not tend to create a new corps of rentiers, who, themselves, would constitute the beginnings of a new bourgeoisie. The reply was, 'Oh, no; these people do not subscribe to these loans with a view to the accumulation of capital; they do it only as a form of insurance against a rainy day."

There are chapters on "Lenin and Leninism," "Rykov—and the Government," "Stalin—and the Communist Party, "Boukharin—and the International," and "Trotsky and the Opposition." In the chapter on Stalin, the 'Man of Steel', Mr. Lee dubs him as the political boss of Russia. He is not in the Government, but pulls the strings from behind in pretty much the same sense as the boss of Tammany Hall runs the Government of New York City. Stalin is the interpreter of Russian politics and is a clever writer. The Communist Party is operated by a central executive committee, the real head of that committee being the so-called Politbureau, composed of Stalin, Rykov, Rudzutak, Voroshiloff, Minister of War, Tomsky and Boukharin.' The Communist Party is divided into three sections. The first led by Zinoviev and Kamenev, insists on creating a strong labor movement which will be a 'dictatorship of labor' above the capitalist and above the peasants; The second section led by Trotsky, believes that it is necessary to create a dictatorship of labor with the same object, but Trotsky does not believe that a labor movement can be successful without capital. He strongly believes that the country can be built up only by foreign capitalists who have experience and money, and that unless Russia is built up industrially and commercially the rulers of Russia, whoever they may be, will have a hard time to rule Russia. The third section, led by Stalin, while not admitting officially that he doesn't believe in the dictatorship of labor, is convinced that a dictatorship of labor in Russia is bound to be a failure, and therefore he considers that the best policy is to cultivate the peasants irrespective of their political views.

In reference to Boukharin and the Third International, Mr. Lee calls him the "stormy petrel of Russia" Boukharin is editor of the *Pravda* organ of the Communist Party and President of the Third International. He was the only man in Moscow with whom the Foreign Office refused to arrange an interview for Mr. Lee, which Mr. Lee interpreted as being due to the fact that the Foreign Office was "leary of displaying any connection or affiliation with the Communist International." Boukharin is a great protagonist of the Chinese revolution and is violently hostile to England. One of his declarations on this point is quoted by Mr. Lee as follows: "The main facts of economic life since the war in respect to countries as economic units, are: the growing and leading importance of the United States, the decreasing importance of England, the modification in the industrial development of France, and the growth of German capitalism, tending to again become the central economic force of continental Europe. On these economic facts is based the new grouping of the powers, this regrouping tending toward the ruin of the Entente, the dissolution of the League of Nations, the negation of the Treaty of Versailles."

In a personal reference to Boukharin, Mr. Lee says, "Boukharin's mind is incendiary from every point of view, materialistic, destructive. And the Communist International is the supreme danger which menaces modern civilization. The so-called 'Bolshevik' propaganda gets all its drive from the International."

Obviously, one of the most interesting chapters in Mr. Lee's book deals with Russia's foreign relatons. The Soviet Government, according to the author has been recognized by 22 nations and of these nations only one, England, has withdrawn recognition. Germany is the only country which has a treaty with the Soviet which covers every phase of diplomatic relations. Mr. Lee discusses the relations of Russia with the leading nations, pointing out the significant element in each case. In respect to Germany, he says, "The Germans have found the Russians exceedingly difficult to negotiate with, but, once a political or economic agreement is arranged, the Germans have found the Russians scrupulous in keeping up their part of the bargain. The Germans have no anxiety about Russian propaganda and permit the *Rote Fahne* a Communist newspaper to circulate freely in Germany. The Germans believe the best way to kill bolshevism is to trade with the Russians and to cooperate with those elements of the population desirous of trading and developing prosperity. "I inquired," said Mr. Lee, "if there was any sympathy in Germany with the view held by some in America that trading with Russia and making her more prosperous would be merely placing a greater amount of money in her hands with which to pursue propaganda in other countries. The German answer is that the Russian Communist Party would always be able to obtain such money as it wanted for propaganda and that failure to trade with them would not prevent them from getting the money: if, on the other hand the West refused to trade with Russia, it means that larger money will be devoted to incendiary propaganda by Russia. The Germans regard the effort to isolate Russsia as a step in the direction of throwing Russia toward Asia, and believe that the way to destroy Bolshevism is to draw Russia toward the West rather than push her toward the East. The Germans do not believe that Bolshevism can flourish in well organized communities, where the people are prosperous; and that its only chance is in distressed countries. The Germans are very anxious to have American capitalists interest themselves in Russia, but to do business with Germany, with German capital as a partner in the undertaking. The feeling is that the Germans understand the Russian situation better than anyone else, and that their knowledge and experience and technique should be availed of by American capital."

In reference to England's relations with the Soviet, Mr. Lee says, "England's relations with Russia simply had to be broken off, and get a fresh start. For start there will have to be. The bitterness was too great not to produce a break. Now that the break has come, both sides can view the situation more calmly, and review mistakes which have been made."

Since the relations of Russia and America are a matter of special interest to Mr. Lee he devotes a chapter to the subject, explaining that while the American Government does not recognize Russia, Americans are permitted to trade with Russia at their own risk. The American Government has demanded three things as preliminary to Russian recognition: (1) Repeal its decree repudiating tts indebtedness to the United States; (2) Make compensation for American private property which has been confiscated; and (3) Stop all propaganda against our Government and its institutions, The author then quotes the statements of the various Russian leaders on these three points and concludes his most interesting book with a chapter on the general subject, "Russia as a Problem in Psychology."

That the book is interesting, goes without saying. In its entirety it constitutes an argument for American recognition of the Soviet, which naturally would lead one to remark that Mr. Lee, because of his connection with the Standard Oil Company of New York, is not an impartial pleader. But the reader is impressed, despite this factor, with his serious attempt to present a true picture of Russian conditions, pointing out the good as well as the bad. And Mr. Lee only spent ten days in Moscow. The book proves he is a good reporter.

IN THIS connection the following paragraph from *The Nation* (New York) will be of interest:

> The world oil war which Sir Henri Deterding of the Royal Dutch-Shell promised to instigate against the Standard Oil of New York when that company entered into an agreement with the Russian naptha company for the purchase of Russian oil is assuming daily more significant proportions. At the start of the Anglo-American conflict, it will be remembered, Sir Henri directed his highly virtuous crusade against the Standard Oil of New York; it was only this company of the Standard group that had fallen so low as to purchase the Soviet's "stolen oil" (*i. e.*, expropriated from Sir Henri's company under the nationalization act of 1918). With the Standard Oil of New Jersey Sir Henri intended to continue friendly and cooperative trade agreements. This state of grace for the New Jersey company, however, did not last long—it made the mistake of entering into the "Heidelberg agreement" with the German dye trust. This German-American alliance gives the Standard exclusive selling and exploiting rights in the new crude oil and oil patents of the German company—thereby freezing Sir Henri out completely. But the agreement—and this is probably more despicable from Sir Henri Deterding's viewpoint—also links the New Jersey Standard with Russia, since the German dye trust has important branches and concessions in the Soviet Republic. At any rate the Dutch-Shell has denounced its compact with the Standard to cooperate in the exploitation of the Persian oil fields. This action is interpreted as Sir Henri's way of reprisal, and it makes the break between the two oil groups now seem complete. The likelihood of a peaceful settlement or compromise has virtually disappeared.

THE PLAN TO CENSOR FILMS IN SHANGHAI

THE SHANGHAI Municipal Council has created a board of film censors in Shanghai, the board being composed of three persons, Mrs. A. B. Bowman, formerly a member of the Foreign Educational Commission; Mr. S. C. Young of the Shanghai Police Department and Mr. Kuan Chun, formerly a magistrate in the International Mixed Court. Of these appointees, Mrs. Bowman and Mr. Young are of British nationality and Mr. Kuan Chun is a Chinese who for the past dozen years has been an employe of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The suggestion for the creation of a film censorship in Shanghai originated with a letter which Mr. Edwards, secretary of the Council, wrote to the Council in which he recommended the formation of a board of film censors. In view of the fact that all of the parties to this recommendation were of British nationality or under British influence, we called attention to the fact that this proposal for censoring films in Shanghai probably was not unassociated with a desire on the part of British interests to limit the distribution of American films in China in order to open the field for British films. As a result of this comment *The Review* has received a letter from an American woman who takes us to task on the grounds that our editorial constituted an unfair criticism of British interests. Our correspondent writes in part as follows: "Legitimate rivalry between two countries is right and justifiable in any line of trade. You imply that it is wrong in England to want her

own cinemas. Why should she not want them? Where is the wrong? . . . . You imply that the Council (which is largely British) is censoring the films in order to injure America."

IF THE EDITORIAL which we published in our issue of July 30 on this subject constituted unfair criticism, we hereby offer apologies. We hope we were wrong in our supposition and we sincerely hope that events will prove that we were wrong. The information which we published came from supposedly reliable sources and as stated previously, the evidence, circumstantially at least, points in the direction of the correctness of our views. The board of censors which has been appointed by the Council is predominantly British, without any American representation whatever, despite the fact that probably 95 percent of the films shown here are of American production, and now on top of it all comes the announcement that the first important British film is to be exhibited here shortly. The advertisement of the new British film, "The Flag Lieutenant," appeared in the *North-China Daily News*, almost simultaneously with the announcement of the Shanghai Municipal Council that a Board of Censors had been created. We hold no brief for American films, which for many years have practically monopolized the Shanghai and China market. Many of these films are poor and probably should be censored, but we do not like to see the Shanghai Municipal Council, a British entity, using its power to injure an American industry which has reached a predominant position in the world through sheer genius, initiative and merit. We are glad to know that the British are developing a film industry and we hope they will send some good pictures to Shanghai for the competition, if fair, will stimulate the American producers and distributors to greater effort. Furthermore, the Shanghai community, in consequence, will benefit. But if the Shanghai Municipal Council, a predominantly British entity, is going to use its power to force American films out of the market through censorship in order that the field may be opened for British films, then we protest most emphatically and we believe the public will support us in this contention. As stated previously, our contentions were based largely on circumstantial evidence and we hope we were wrong. The test will come when the Shanghai censorship board gets into action, and for this reason we hope that the American movie interests both here and at home will be on the job and see that they receive a square deal. As a matter of fact we have been informed that steps in this direction have already been taken.

FULL TEXT OF JAPAN'S DEMANDS IN MANCHURIA AND MONGOLIA ?

THE *Eastern Times*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, published in its issue of August 16, a dispatch supposedly from Chinese sources in Tokyo, giving the complete text of Japan's recent demands in respect to Manchuria and Mongolia. The following is a summarized translation of the alleged demands:

1—The right to build six branch line extensions of the South Manchuria Railway, giving that Japanese-owned line a complete monopoly.

2—The right to develop Japanese cattle and sheep ranges in the interior of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

3—The right of Japanese interests to develop the forest and minerals of Manchuria and Inner Mongolia thus assuring Japan of permanent timber and mineral supplies.

4—Right of Japanese to reside anywhere in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia on the same basis as Chinese.

5—The right of the Japanese to own and deal in land anywhere in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

6—The right of the Japanese to extend police protection over their nationals anywhere in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

7—Japanese must be given first choice in the development of any native resource in the areas.

8—Chinese must employ Japanese military advisers exclusively in the Chinese military forces in the area.

9—Japanese to be granted the right to establish schools and temples anywhere in Manchuria and Inner Mongolia.

10—Manchuria and Inner Mongolia must be kept free of all political disturbances and no military forces from the outside, either Chinese or foreign to be permitted to enter the area.

Of interest in connection with the foregoing is the following article pertaining to the administration of the South Manchuria Railway which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* of Tokyo on September 6:

A plan for the fundamental reform of the South Manchuria Company has been drafted by the directorate in conformity with the policy of Mr. Jotaro Yamamoto, new president. All kinds of business enterprises maintained by the company are to be made independent and the South Manchuria Railway Company simply holds jurisdiction and administration along the railway, according to a Dairen dispatch.

The matter is under close investigation. At first it was planned that the subsidiary work to the company should be made independent but, as the investigation progresses, it is deemed advisable to let the railway, Fushun coal, Anshan iron, and harbor enterprises be independent also. The South Manchuria thus intends to become a holding company, supervising many business enterprises, in which Y.440,000,000 of money has been invested.

The plan is subject to the approval of Mr. Yamamoto and the central Governmant authorities. The amount of investment in various enterprises follows:

(000s omitted)

Railway	£125,039
Factories	11,984
Harbors and ports	49,783
Mining	129,127
Iron works	45,902
Hotels	2,766
District enterprises	75,360

SHANGHAI WOMEN WORK TO IMPROVE CHILD LABOR LAWS

THE 64-page *Bulletin* recently issued by the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations, which have set themselves the task of securing regulation of child labor in Shanghai, reserves its most important recommendation (and a very wise one) for the last paragraph: "The child labor byelaw is approved by us in principle, but we suggest that the Shanghai Municipal Council enforce China's provisional law governing factories instead of making a new law in this matter. It should also plan for the proper education for poor children so as to prevent them from degenerating into vagabonds, thieves or beggars." It is a somewhat popular impression, particularly abroad, that about all the women in Shanghai do is to attend pink teas, go to dances and theatre parties, quarrel with their servants and explain to their tailors how they can copy a new dress from the latest Fashion List from Paris or New York. Now there is no doubt that a number of Shanghai women do all these things, but it is not to be lost sight of that there is also some very earnest, humanitarian work being done, not only by American women, but by the women of all other nationalities. Thus we find the American Association of University Women, American Womens Club of Shanghai, Associacao des Senhoras Portuguezas, the British Women's Association, the German Women's Club, the Japanese W. C. T. U. the Netherlands Ladies Club, the Shanghai Women's Club and Chinese Y. W. C. A. all banded together in a joint committee, with a full-fledged set of officers, as follows: Mrs. Rudolf Laurenz, president;

Miss A. Viola Smith, first vice-president; Mrs. H. C. Mei, second vice president; Mrs. E. H. Cressy, acting recording secretary; Miss E. M. Hinder, acting corresponding secretary; and Mrs. C. M. Basto da Silva, treasurer. The task of improving the condition of the child laborers in Shanghai is only one of their numerous activities, and the work of the women in this connection is, we believe, bearing good fruit. It will be remembered that about two years ago attempts were made by the Municipal Council to deal with this matter, but the only result accomplished was to exasperate the Chinese community. It was one of those cases where the right thing was being done in the wrong way. The present Committee is cooperating with the Chinese community in every way, and that is the correct procedure. The previous method reminds one of what Dostievsky said about British rule in India: "Yes, you have done many wonderful things for the benefit of the Indian people, but the trouble is you have done it scornfully."

Is A New American Policy Toward China Pending?

(The following copyrighted dispatch pertaining to American policy toward China, appeared in the Buffalo Evening Newsof Buffalo, N. Y., on August 2, last)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Questioning the wisdom of continuing to maintain, in the light of present conditions, and at tremendous expense, a large United States military display in China, students of Far Eastern affairs here Tuesday pointed out that for every American citizen domiciled in China, there is virtually one American soldier, bluejacket or marine there to protect him.

In the minds of these observers, from a national standpoint, there is little to be gained by adhering to such a procedure. Particularly is this, so they declare, when it is considered that the money is being spent and the armed forces maintained in a country whose people admittedly are friendly toward the United States. They point to an almost unvarying Chinese-American trade to sustain this contention.

In addition, it is asserted, administration officials time and again have denied selfish motives where China is concerned, expressing a willingness to aid that country throw off the yoke of foreign commercial oppression, and through negotiation, settle the troublesome questions of extra-territoriality and tariff autonomy. The time is ripe, it is declared, for such action to be begun.

Fair Play for China Urged

International thought also is directing its attention to the possibility of further negotiations with China. During recent meetings at Honolulu of the Institute of Pacific Relations, conversion of concessions from foreign to Chinese control has been discussed although the institute has been divided over how this shall be accomplished.

At the same time, an address by Sir Frederick Whyte, head of the British group attending the institute, and purporting to be a statement of British policy, called upon the powers to "abstain from interference for selfish ends, and give China a fair field in which to use her newly gained liberty, in the hope that she will seize the new opportunity and make good her claim to be a modern civilized state."

At the present time, according to official estimates, there are 13,200 American soldiers and marines in China, compared with 14,038 American citizens resident there. This armed force, observers find, if maintained in China for a full year, will cost the United States more than G. $18,293,633.23. This maintenance figure represents nearly every expense which might be incurred by the force afield, and is compared by students with America's yearly trade with China of approximately G. $250,000.000

Troops Cost G.$50,000 a Day

In maintaining its force in China, however, the nation is spending in excess, of G.$50,611.80 a day. This figure includes salaries, transportation, subsistence and regular supplies, although the estimated eighteen-million-dollar yearly total, observers hold, would be increased several hundred thousand dollars if other items of cost entering into the total expense were available at the war and navy departments.

Of the 13,200 military representatives now stationed in China, 7200 are sailors and are attached to the 52 naval vessels engaged in patroling Chinese waters. The remainder is composed of 5000 marines and 1000 regular soldiers. The latter group is a permanent institution, and under a treaty, is stationed at Tientsin to aid in keeping open a railroad from that point to Peking. This contingent has been stationed in China since the Boxer campaign in 1904.

According to their cost at the time of their acquisition, naval vessels in Chinese waters represent a capital investment of G. $103,514,308.71. Included in this "fleet" are 15 destroyers, 12 submarines, seven gunboats, four cruisers, two mine-layers, four mine-sweepers, four submarine and mine-laying tenders, two transports, one patrol boat and one oiler.

Navy in China Costs $38,000 a Day

During 1926, official figures show, it cost the navy G. $14,-033,932,90 to maintain the same vessels that now are assigned to Chinese waters. This sum included salaries, subsistence, fuel, instruments and supplies and repairs. In this manner the navy spent G. $203,883.33 a week and G. $38,554.76 a day in maintaining these vessels and their crews. There is to reason to believe, it is asserted by officials here, that the navy will spend as much, if not more, in maintaining these in Chinese waters.

Similarly, the War department during 1926 spent G. $765,-700.33 to maintain its force at Tientsin. This averaged G. $17,-402.27 a week or G. $2486.04 a day, and was expended on salaries, transportation, subsistence and regular supplies. The army is expected to expend a similar amount this year.

According to Marine corps officers, the maintenance figure for 5000 marines for one year is G. $3,484,000. This is equivalent to G. $67,000 a week or $9571 a day. These figures, however, include neither shelter nor transportation, information on which was refused at the Navy department. Consequently if these items were added to the Marine corps estimated expenditures, it has been pointed out here, the amount spent each day by the United States forces in China materially would be increased.

A high navy official declared it costs no more to maintain naval and marine forces in the field than it does at home, explaining that if these men were in the United States, they would have to be maintained anyhow. These contentions were upheld to a degree by army officers, but it was admitted that the costs of maintaining military forces in the field as a general rule are greater than costs of maintaining similar forces at home.

U. S.-China Trade Encouraged

An equally interesting picture, observers declare, is portrayed in the latest reports from the Far East. These reports, in the viewpoint of some, are proof of Chinese good will, and strengthens their belief that the necessity for a large military display in China has passed. According to Commerce department experts, Chinese purchases of American goods declined but 6.2 per cent. during the first quarter of 1927, compared with similar trade during the corresponding period of 1926.

On the other hand, however, a comparison of the same periods shows that during January, February and March of the present year, British-Chinese trade suffered a decrease of 17 per cent., while that of Japan dropped 25 per cent. Students of the situation attribute these unusual conditions to rigorous boycotts established by the Chinese against the Japanese and British trade. No boycott has been declared against American goods.

These same Commerce department experts, however, are shaking their heads over preliminary reports said to have been received from China which do not show as favorable a trade balance for the United States during April, May and June. Exact figures will not be available at the department for some weeks, due to analyses which must be made by statisticians there, and no one was willing to say that the expected further decrease in American-Chinese trade will be due to feeling aroused by the continued occupation of Chinese territory by American troops.

Trade Reports Confusing

Ever since the civil war in China had its inception, however, it has been virtually impossible to obtain stable

figures on trade with that nation. Figures given one day as correct have been revised 24 hours later upon the receipt of later reports. In addition, confusion has arisen over the distinctions between American trade with China proper, and that with Hong Kong and Kwantung, which are controlled by Great Britain and Japan, respectively. Total Chinese trade figures quoted here include America's commerce with all three of these divisions.

Far Eastern experts give it as their opinion, however, that America's Chinese trade failed to decrease to the same degree that of Great Britain and Japan did due to China's apparent good will toward this country, but they turn down emphatically printed reports claiming United States trade with China increased 12 per cent due to China's friendliness toward this country.

As a matter of fact, these experts declare, American imports during the first quarter of 1927 did increase 15.9 per cent, compared with that class of trade during the first three monthsof 1926. They admit that the average of both export and import trades during these periods apparently points to an increase during the first quarter of 1927.

The truth is, however, they declare, that imports from China show an increase because up until the first quarter of 1927 it has been impossible, due to unsettled conditions in the interior, to transport Chinese products used in America to the Chinese ports.

Total American export and import trade with China, including that with Hong Kong and Kwantung, during the first quarter of 1927, according to Commerce department reports, totaled, G. $79,649,913, compared with similar trade of G. $74,227,463 during the corresponding period of 1926. During the first quarter of 1927, American exports to China totaled G. $33,506,537, compared with exports of G. $32,452,760 during a similar period in 1926. American imports during the first quarter of 1927 aggregated G. 46,143,376, compared with imports of G. $41,774,703 during the first three months of 1926.

During the entire year of 1926, America's total trade with China as a whole totaled G. $288,769,722. This included exports from China amounting to G. $130,807,079 and imports of G. $157,962,643.

Exact figures on American capital investments in China are not available here, but it has been estimated at the Commerce department that investments of American commercial and educational organizations in China are close to G. $120,000,000.

Even though Americans operate no concessions in China, American interests there have grown by leaps and bounds during the last two decades. In January, 1926, according to State department computations, 14,038 Americans were resident there compared with 1152 in 1890. American firms in China today aggregate 617, compared with 24 in 1882.

Many American Missionaries

In his handbook on China, published last year, Julean Arnold, U. S. commercial attache in China, has this to say:

"Americans resident in China number 12,530. One-half of these is embraced in the missionary popu ation, comprising 4000 adults, of which 2500 are women and 1500 men. The children of missionary parentage in China number about 2100. Of Americans in mercantile occupation there are about 1200 men, 700 women and 600 children.

"In professional employment there are 200 men, nearly 200 women and 180 children. In the Chinese government service we have about 100 men, their wives and children, bringing this total up to about 225. The register shows about 400 Americans of nonspecified occupations."

Mr. Arnold's figures compare favorably with state department estimates, and officials here express the opinion that even though American population in China has increased to 14,038, the ratios established by Mr. Arnold are correct in proportion. A majority of China's American population has remained in China throughout the entire period of internal strife, and the number returning to the United States has not been of sufficient size to affect the remaining population. A great influx to areas protected by American troops has been experienced, however.

President Urges Aid For China

If, as members of the school of progressive thought urge, the United States does take steps to negotiate questions of extra-territorialty and tariff autonomy with China, this will be in direct line with the oft-expressed administration desire to aid that country straighten its affairs and recover economically. President Coolidge expressed this in his address at the United Press association dinner in New York, April 25, while Secretary of State Kellogg voiced a willingness to negotiate with properly consitituted Chinese authorities in his statement to Great Britain on America's Chinese policy, dated January 26, 1927.

This latter statement, however, never was communicated directly to Chinese officials because at that time, even as now, the United States has withdrawn de jure recognition to China. China's provisional government was recognized for a time by the United States, but this recognition was withdrawn when the Kuomintang or Nationalist party, occurred.

The understanding recently reported to have been reached between the radical and moderate nationalist factions in China however points with even more emphasis to the present as an ideal time to begin such action, these students declare.

Change in Policy Forecast

Administration officials have not been without information on the Chinese situation. Since the adjournment of congress, Senator Hiram Bingham, at least, constantly has supplied President Coolidge with reports following interviews with various Chinese leaders.

The substance of many of these reports remains confidential, but the growing belief that officials now contemplate a change in Chinese policy is found in rumors reaching Washington to the effect that John Van Antwerp MacMurray, present American minister to Peking, soon will be replaced. For one reason or another, it is reported, Mr. MacMurray's administration of American affairs in the Far East has not gained the approval of high governmental officials here.

Just who will be appointed to succeed Mr. MacMurray has not been determined, but it was admitted by one official that the names of several non-career men are being considered. If this be true, and the non-career man finally is appointed to the position, a victory is seen by some for Vice President Charles G. Dawes, who, in a speech delivered at Saint Louis, June 7, pointed out the danger of turning exclusively to "career" men in building up the American diplomatic service.

Americans Better Liked

These reports have been received eagerly by supporters of a progressive Chinese policy, who claim to see success in negotiations begun under such conditions. China, it is said, regards Americans with none of the ill-feeling which has been displayed toward the British and Japanese.

Even the landing of American troops on Chinese soil and the invasion by American vessels of Chinese waters has not aroused the feeling in China that have similar acts by the British and Japanese. Due representations against the landing of American troops in China were made by the moderate or Nanking government, but as one Chinese official has interpreted it, "this was only formal."

The Chinese, as a representative of that nation here exlained Tuesday, never have disliked foreigners merely because they are foreign. The fact is, the average Chinese is jealous of rights conferred upon foreigners by treaties barring China from applying Chinese laws to foreigners residents there, and similar agreements preventing that nation from assessing its own customs duties on goods imported for foreign use.

Thomas W. Lamont Enroute to Far East

Thomas W. Lamont of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. is *enroute* to Japan, having sailed from the Pacific coast, September 16. The telegram announcing his sailing stated that he was going to Japan on the invitation of Japanese bankers, but that no loan operations were contemplated.

Mr. Lamont is not a stranger to the Far East. He was a visitor to China and Japan in the spring of 1920, investigating conditions prior to the signing of the new Consortium agreement in Ootober of that year. Mr. Lamont is the chairman of the American group of the Consortium, which is officially designated as being for the "Assistance of China."

Upon his return to New York in the autumn of 1920 Mr. Lamont was widely quoted and himself contributed articles to various financial and business journals. In the course of an article contributed to *The Nation's Business* and reprinted in *The Review* of October 23, 1920, Mr. Lamont wrote:

"I have pointed out that the Chinese government deficit cannot be wiped out until disbandment of the troops takes place, thus doing away with the extraodinary military expense. On the other hand disbandment cannot accomplished without paying off soldiers' arrears. The government can't borrow until it gets rid of its soldiers and it can't get rid of the soldiers until it borrows.

"The solution, as it would appear to me, is not the military intervention or occupation of certain cities, which a few of the Japanese militarists advocate. If, on the other hand, the leading powers should make to the present Peking government, to the Southern government and to all factions in China, including the Tuchuns, strong diplomatic representations, stating that all this nonsense of an opera bouffe warfare must be dropped and the government get down to business, I am inclined to believe that the result would be surprising in its effectiveness."

Chinese Social and Political Psychology

BY ALBERT Y. HUGH

THE modern sociologists are about right when they say that the environment moulds the mind. Our mental attitudes are simply reactions to what surrounds us. Approaching financial exhaustion would make the spendthrift a miser. Changing times and conditions make the changing man. Disappointments, inconveniences and uncertainties would make any man a radical or a pessimist, whether he is conscious of this fact or not. The radical of yesterday becomes the conservative of to-day because success, wealth, property, reputation and honor have crowned him; but on the other hand if failure constantly awaits him wherever he goes, then he may become a lunatic. The genius and the elite may overcome their environment but most of us are only ordinary folks, who simply follow the herd and repeat or react to what is being taught us. The ordinary man simply cannot resist the crowd influences and temptations that are being thrust upon him. Success or failure in life may depend upon the capacity of the individual to a great extent, but the ordinary man cannot control his fortunes or misfortunes; so it is inevitable that he should throw in his lot with the crowd. Now in the analysis of Chinese social and political psychology, one must come to understand that many of the Chinese characteristics are simply "injected" into the individual through the crowd, which he cannot resist very well, unless he is ready to be ostracized by his fellow beings.

China A Land of Speculators

China is a land of speculators. These speculators venture through both necessity and habit. As has been analysed in the article on Chinese secret societies, in a land where everything is not certain, then its inhabitants are liable to take chances. It seems that aside from the country small trader and the farming population, which fortunately, still consist of more than 90% of the entire population, the rest of the inhabitants of China are more or less speculators. Let us see who are some of these individuals.

First of all, we have the politicians who are constantly on the jump from one part of the country to another to look for chances and opportunities. In many cases they create their own chances by disturbing the social order. Many of them are simply trouble makers by instigating the militarists to fight out their games in order that they may draw the desired profits. These men, the majority of them, have no definite principles or beliefs. They have no particular code of honor, except what is known as personal "dignity." There is no system of ethics to guide their actions, so they can do everything and anything practically without restraint. They are lined-up in secret understandings, so that when one gets into difficulties his fellow-conspirators may come to help him out. On the other hand, in case of a malfeasor who has no definite line-ups or understandings, then he would be ostracized and disgraced. There are always two ways of explaining any issue; if one has secret friends, they may come to help him explain his difficulties in a right way. It seems that one is not afraid to do wrong except that he should not have too few secret friends. Corruptions, yes; bribery, yes; one need not be annoyed, secret friends will clear them up. Corruptions there are many, they are being well understood, but who dares to expose them, or to punish the wrongdoer? Laws and regulations are only for the undefended and the weak. The strong and the influential need not be bothered by them.

The reason that there are so many political disturbers in China, as well as in other countries of course, is simply because political life is comparatively easy. But in order to be powerful in politics one has to show how great a disturbance he can create and how great an influence he can command. The capacity to disturb implies the power to command over others. Political opportunities and jobs are created through disturbances, so those in temporary control of authority must concede to those trouble makers by offering them nominal jobs with honorable titles and big salaries. This is simply to bribe them in order that they may not create critical situations for the authorities to handle. Not long after China had been changed into a republic, one of its former premiers said to his friends: "Gentlemen, don't get excited, we can divide whatever spoils there are, morality is only a fake to fool the masses." This statement, in brief, explains the political psychology of the Chinese Republic during the last ten or more years.

Politics is inevitably corrupt because self-interest is above social welfare, and yet there is no ethical standard to guide the political office seekers as to what is right or wrong. Furthermore, in view of frequent political disturbances and uncertainties one does not know what would happen next, so whenever one has a chance to grab any political spoil, he would not lose his opportunity to do so, as he does not know just how long he will be able to stay in his job; if he does not grab whatever there is his successor will do it, so why not do it instead of letting the other fellow have the opportunity? Some politicians after spending a tremendous amount of energy and money only find themselves to be able to stay in office for only a few days. Under such circumstances, a man is simply compelled to be corrupt. So why not take a chance to get rich quick? How much can we blame him for his political dishonesties?

The Chinese Soldiers

Next on our list of speculators are the soldiers. This class of individuals belong to the so-called proletariat of China. They are men without homes or property, generally loafers and local rowdies, or illiterate rustics. In normal times their occupations are uncertain, sometimes they are farm cultivators, sometimes loafers, gamblers, peddlers, coolies, thieves, burglars, robbers or bandits. In troublous times they may join the ranks as soldiers. Some of them join the ranks not to fight, but to get an opportunity to get something for nothing. First of all, they want their food to be provided for, then when favorable opportunities come, they may loot or do some other mischiefs. By joining the ranks, the soldier has various advantages, first of all, he possesses a uniform and a rifle or knife, which will enable him to oppress the country folks and the common people, to ride on *jinricshas*, trolleys or trains without paying for them. If he is heroic enough he may be promoted to be a lieutenant, a general or even a cabinet minister. So the occupation of a soldier is also a sort of speculation. By simply joining the ranks to be a common soldier, one feels that he is already a petty government official, and that he can now oppress the common folks. He also thinks that when favorable opportunity comes, he may become an important personage in the government. It is due to this political attraction, the mandarin ideal, that many soldiers are giving up their lives.

The Bandits

The bandits are another class of speculators in the country. These individuals are much wiser than their brethren who join the army. Considering the vicissitudes and probabilities of life and death the bandits are in a very much better situation than the soldiers, as the bandits perform their services at their own free will whenever and wherever they please, but the soldiers are at the command of their superiors who order them to fight for whatever cause or reason they know not why; besides when they once join the ranks they cannot get out so easily unless they accept the risk of being shot for desertion. So the real clever individual never joins the army unless he receives a commission from the regular authorities. The bandits can perform their services much more efficiently independent of the army, besides they can get rich much quicker than their brethren in the ranks, and whenever they feel that their chances of success will be better under an official title, then they may apply for an official commission from the government, which the authorities are quite willing to give in order to quiet them down. Many of such bandit groups have been received and recognized as a part of the regular forces during the republican days. So the bandits are really a big factor in Chinese social life.

Next to the bandits are the gamblers. This class of individuals are also risk takers, but they are not so destructive as any of the above mentioned classes such as the politicians, the soldiers or the bandits. The gambler only risks his own, however small his capital may be, although his future may be as fatal as any of the above mentioned classes.

Even businessmen in China nowadays also become speculators, although they are comparatively conservative in view of the fact that they possess capital, though small their capital may be. Anyway, this type of speculators are not destructive of others' properties or fortunes, what they do is simply take their own chances to deal in futures and margins. Of course, businessmen of every nationality take chances also, but by way of illustration only the Chinese merchants are mentioned here.

Besides the above mentioned classes of individuals there are, of course, many other kinds of speculators, such as the swindlers, robbers, counterfeiters, etc. If we go into a detail discussion of them all it would take a much larger space, which is not worth while. So a mention of them here is quite sufficient for our purpose, in fact, the most destructive elements in the Chinese population are the politicians, the soldiers and the bandits, all others are but comparatively insignificant.

We have mentioned so many classes of speculators and destructive elements in the Chinese population above, naturally our readers would incline to think that the Chinese race must be abnormal, otherwise conditions would not be such. However, this conception is wrong. Judging from careful observations, the Chinese race is just as normal and vital and intelligent as any other race; in fact, some of the Chinese racial qualities are much better than those of the other races.

The Source of Trouble

The fundamental wrong with China in producing such conditions and types of individuals as above mentioned is due to two factors, one is the fault of the educational system and

its consequent philosophy of life or habit of mind, and the other is economic poverty resulting from the centuries of false ideas growing out of the educational system. It would, then, be quite worthwhile to discuss these two factors below.

The primary aim of the Chinese educational system was to produce mandarins and gentlemen. This idea is about as old as Chinese history itself. Under this theory, then the highest aim of each student in going to school is to become a mandarin or a gentleman. After a certain period of study each man then expects to fulfil his wishes by proceeding to take the state examinations for the necessary academic degrees in order to enable him to satisfy his ambition. But in the examinations not everyone can pass, at each occasion there are only a limited number of individuals who can satisfy the necessary requirements, and the others must disappointedly return home to pursue further studies for the next trial or to change their occupation by becoming village gentry, fortune tellers or quack doctors. Those who pass the necessary examinations will be allowed to take further examinations for higher degrees, or they may be appointed to be magistrates or other officials of state. Under the old regime, the position of an official depends upon the academic degree he possesses, the higher the degree he holds the more important will be his post. Now, so well and good, these successful candidates can get what they want, but how about those who failed? We shall see what will become of them later. Although the new educational system has been in operation for more than twenty years, yet this mandarin ideal is still the dominant aim of the Chinese students.

Since The Chinese idea of education is to produce "gentlemen", yet according to the same theory, a gentleman must not perform manual labor, as it is not becoming for him to do so; besides, as a gentleman, he must maintain his scholastic "dignity." So he must wear his long dignified gowns, cultivate his long finger nails, and in all appearances show that he is a weakling and a man who is not used to manual labor, otherwise it would be disgraceful to his type and social position. Manual labor is, of course, undignified, but to maintain a standard of dignity requires money, so means must be devised to get the necessary sum to maintain that artificial yet unnecessary "dignity."

To maintain a certain dignity means to keep aloof from the masses of the people. If the intelligent element of the population should keep themselves apart from society, then the masses would lack the necessary leadership to guide them. Under such circumstances science and technical processes could never be developed to any further degree than the ordinary rough trade techniques.

Under such a theory of education, not only is manual labor undignified, even trading is contemptible, and no gentleman should engage in it. Trading only fits the rascals and other lowly persons, and a gentleman is too honorable to bother himself with it, as his only duty is to study history, literature and the classics, in order to prepare himself to govern others. This fact clearly explains the reason why the arts, sciences, business organization, economics, mining, agriculture, forestry, etc., are very much behind those of Europe and America.

In a society where the intellectual class only knows how to study literature and the classics, and the lower class lacks the necessary leadership and the fundamental knowledge to enable it to improve its intellectual as well as economic status, then, of course, such a society would be ignorant and wretchedly poor. Such was the condition of China up till recent years.

Types of Chinese Scholars

Then how about those who have failed in their state examinations? There are about four types of scholars produced by the old Chinese educational system, they are the successful candidates or mandarins; those whose talents are less great but with a fairly good education except that they are not able to pass the required examinations, this class of individuals become the gentry of the country; the third class of scholars are those mediocre individuals whose talents are below those of the gentry class but after perusing a few books on medicine, etc., they may become doctors or other professional men; and the fourth type is the least capable of them all, who have nothing to do, except by becoming fortune-tellers, geomancers, common school teachers, vagabonds, etc.

As mentioned above, a scholar must maintain his dignity, yet the country is so wretchedly poor due to the lack of leadership and the necessary knowledge of the common people to develop trade and industry, then these scholars must find some means to maintain their social standing, as "dignity" is very costly, not only in China, but the world over as well. Furthermore, dignity is also divided into degrees, the dignity of a mandarin, for example, differs from that of a member of the gentry, and the gentry from that of the doctors, fortune-tellers, etc.

Dignity includes the maintenance of a large staff of servants and attendants, the hoarding up of a large number of idle women (concubines) for personal pleasure, the occupation of a large house, the collection of a large quantity of curios and relics, the possession of valuable paraphernalia by the wife or concubines, and other competitive display of material possessions.

Evil Results of Dignity

Now these scholars and mandarins who are not producers by any means become the greatest consumers of other men's productions. So in order to support their dignity and social position, they devise all kinds of schemes and plans to press on the common people for pecuniary contributions regardless of whether they like this scheme of "squeeze" or not.

This condition produces two results, the one is the secret lining-up of the common folks like the *"Tsing Hung Pang"* and other secret organizations, as mentioned in the writer's article on Chinese secret societies which appeared in the *China Weekly Review* for September 10, to resist all oppression and squeeze, to defend what is right and to fight what is wrong. The other result from such mandarin corruption is the imitation by the general public of their corruptions and dishonesties. These two results together with the disappointments of those ambitious scholars and other individuals who wish to have their position and dignity maintained in society, yet unsuccessful due to misfortune or other avoidable and unavoidable circumstances, have produced our present day unnecessary speculators such as the politicians, soldiers, etc., as mentioned in the early part of this article.

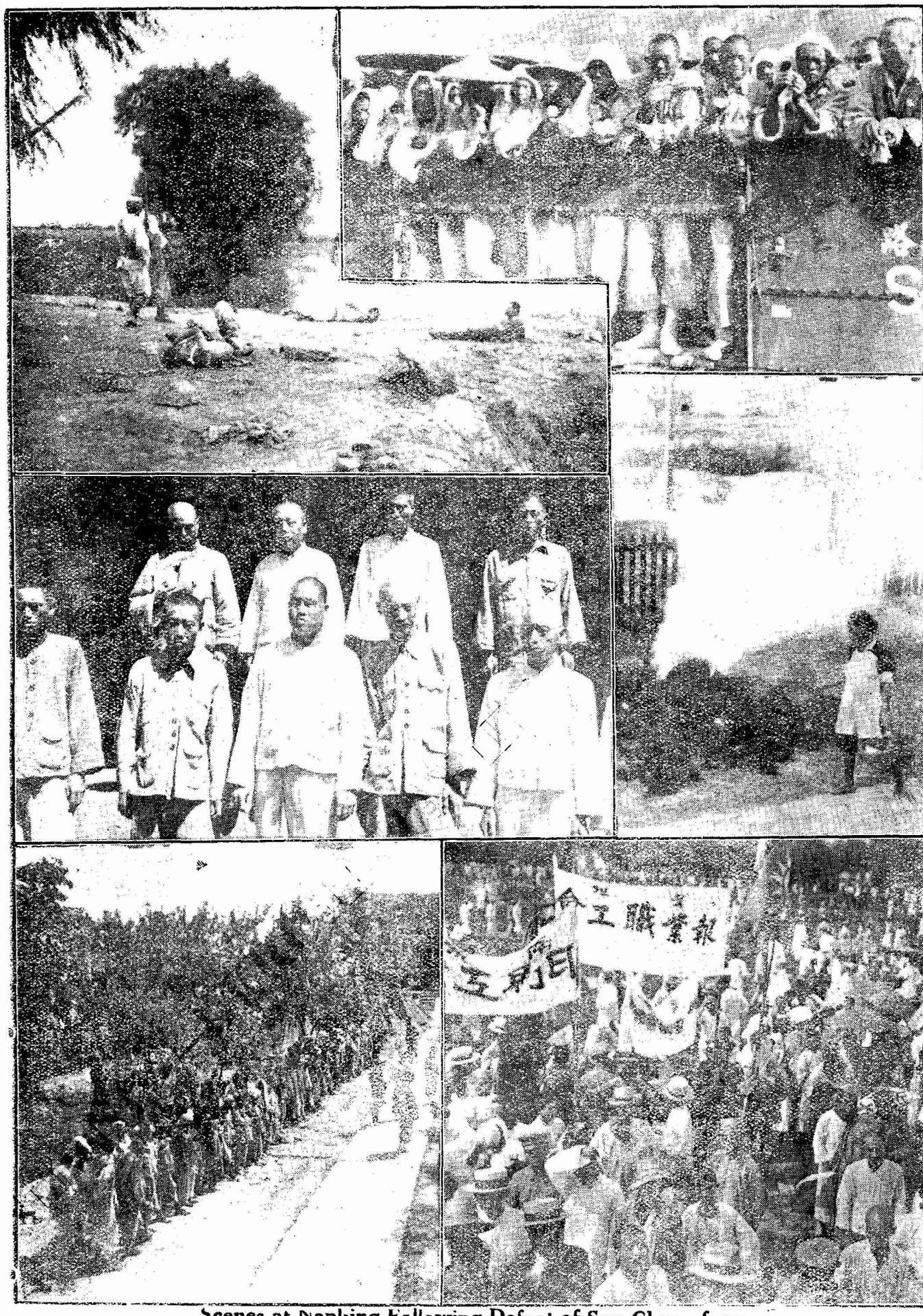
Under such circumstances in a society, all human relations are conducted on an artificial basis with frankness and sincerity disappearing. When frankness and sincerity disappear, then the natural tendency is, of course, hypocrisy. When corruption and bribery become universal, then each man simply adapts himself to such conditions instead of wasting his efforts to expose the other man's guilt which in the end would benefit no one, except most likely would injure the very man who exposes the corruptions of others. So why waste our time in crying for social reform? It pays better to be a hypocrite. Every Chinese is taught from childhood not to reveal the other man's faults, but his goodness may at any time be announced to the world. Yes, social welfare is an excellent principle, but why bother yourself about it, when it does not give you bread and butter? But if social welfare offers liberal rewards, then, you may go ahead to get your share. Social welfare or no social welfare, self interest always comes first. This is about a correct analysis of the situation. Some soldiers in the Chinese army who do not have very many chances to squeeze something from the public drinks some medicine every evening, because the medicine is provided free of charge by the government; according to their psychology they must get all the public advantages whenever they can, even medicine, regardless of whether they are sick or not. In this case it is the advantage and not the sickness that enables the soldier to drink his medicine. How easy it is to govern such a large country like China!

Recent Changes and New Politicians

In recent years China has gone through many rapid and violent changes, the walls of public places are now full of posters with such signs as: "Down With Imperialism," "Kill The Depraved Gentry, The Local Rowdies, And Speculators," "Down With Militarists And The Mandarins," etc. These slogans are quite significant, but whether they will be able to be carried out or not is quite questionable. Anyway, it seems that the Chinese are now coming to find out the source of the evil.

One great misfortune in the recent revolutionary activities is that they are not thorough enough to clean up everything, as many of the elements whom the revolutionists proposed to knock down are now getting inside of the revolutionary party and are holding lucrative posts. Besides this, there are newer types of politicians and mandarins springing up like mushrooms after a big rain. These newer politicians and mandarins are the products of the new educational system, but they are still under the contagious influence of their predecessors—the mandarins of the old school. Whether these individuals will be able to make the country better or worse, it remains to be seen, but as long as trade and industry will remain undeveloped conditions can hardly be improved in the near future.

There are many good points in the Kuomintang, which if carried on continuously may produce certain good results in the long run. However, if China expects to get rid of all these present day evils a long revolutionary process is quite necessary. Revolution, not only in politics, but most important of all, in industry and trade in order to enable the country to increase the per capita wealth of its population, then in education, in the philosophy of life, in the customs, habits, social relationshsips, and in moral and religious ideas. In short, revolution in everything, or thorough general house cleaning and thorough social and political reformation. It is only through this way that China will be able to reach a better era. The only trouble is that this process is long and too tedious to be continued for a long time, as conflicts, reactions, elimmations, and adaptations will have to be repeated over and over again before final success can be accomplished.



Scenes at Nanking Following Defeat of Sun Chuan-fang

Scenes at Nanking Following Defeat of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang by the Nationalist Forces: *Upper left*—Execution of Northern Spies; *Upper right*—Northern Prisoners being transported to Shanghai; *Center left*—Northern Generals captured by Nationalist Forces, Several of Whom Were Executed, including Gen. Li Pao-chen, Former Defense Commissioner at Shanghai Who Won International Notoriety Last Spring Through His Wholesale Beheading of Chinese Students; *Center right*—Disposing of Cholera Victims by Incineration of Corpses; *Bottom left*—Northern Prisoners Being Concentrated in the Grounds of the Ancient Ming Tombs at Nanking prior to their Transportation to Shanghai; *Bottom right*—Nanking Turns Out to Celebrate the Nationalist Victory Over Sun Chuan-fang.—*Pictures by Merle Le Voy, Pathe News.*

Essentials to Friendly Relations with China

BY DONALD M. BRODIE
Secretary, China Society of America

(Reprinted from the Annals of the American Academy)

HSU SHIH-CH'ANG, when he was President of China some years ago, told a Chinese anecdote to a group of Americans in Peking as illustrative of a certain quality of Chinese humor and also of one aspect of their temperament. A Chinese robber decided to go about his profession one evening by burrowing under the high earth wall that surrounds a Chinese residence. He had dug quite a considerable hole when another man approached and after several minutes of silence interrupted him. "There is no use in digging there," the stranger told the robber, "that hole will bring you into the well." Without a word the robber backed out and began digging another tunnel a few yards along the wall. When this new effort was well under way the watching stranger again protested, "that's no good either. It will take you into the outer court.' Once more the robber moved along and began a third excavation. The stranger continued to watch in silence until the project was almost completed and then casually remarked, "this hole will bring you into the stable." The robber then turned on him, "how do you know so much about this house?" The stranger calmly replied, "Oh, it is my house."

Patience and reasonableness have always been regarded as essential Chinese characteristics. Some have even protested that Chinese patience towards foreign aggression has exceeded the limits of a virtue. One of the most striking features of the present situation is that large numbers of the Chinese have suddenly become impatient, and a few under Bolshevik influences have become unreasonable. I do not believe that the great majority of the Chinese actually think that the foreigner is a robber, endeavoring to burrow under the Chinese wall, but certainly many of them are loudly asserting that it is their house.

This anecdote is related, not so much because a certain amount of the old reasonableness and patience is now needed by the Chinese to work out the problems created largely by their own internal difficulties and dissensions, but because these same qualities are greatly needed from the people of the United States in their attitude toward China and the Chinese.

It is my purpose to discuss briefly two things that are required if public opinion in the United States is to play its part in continuing and developing the traditional friendship between China and America.

What is Required of America

The first requirement, as suggested, is patience with the Chinese during the incredibly difficult readjustments that they are trying to make. Friendly patience is necessary, not the patronizing variety, not the coldly calculating kind, but real patience that recognizes the innumerable difficulties, the complex influences at work, the manifold causes—many of them non-Chinese—of the present chaos and confusion. It should be remembered that the Nationalist movement was at least partially originated by American ideals. Over sixty per cent of the leaders of China listed in the China Year Book were educated abroad, and of this number nearly half attended American universities. Mistakes have been made; mistakes will be made. As someone has said the Chinese are endeavoring to hurdle a century. Whatever may be our judgment as to individual undertakings, there is required from America today a large measure of faith in the integrity and character of the Chinese, and friendly patience in awaiting the establishment of order and democratic government in the oldest nation in the world.

Equally imperative for the people of the United States is accurate information as to what is really happening in China. The dictum of Mr. Owen Young that "facts are our scarcest raw material" is peculiarily applicable to the Chinese situation. There has been an amazing interest on the part of the American public in recent events in the Far East—witness the extraordinary amount of space devoted by the daily press to expensive cable dispatches from Shanghai—but this interest has largely been a superficial acquaintance with the more sensational happenings of the moment rather than a genuine understanding of the essential elements. It is obviously impossible to estimate the damage that has already been wrought by misinformation in regard to China, but it is absolutely certain that there can be no real friendship (not sentimental interest) between the two countries without more accurate and thoroughgoing information. I May give several instances of the difficulties in the way of the American public in securing such information?

News From China Exploited

First of all, there is misleading exploitation of senational news, usually in regard to military affairs. The military events have been featured largely without any ulterior motive in order to boost circulation. Recently, for example, a New York newspaper—fortunately one of the less improtant—came out with four-inch scare heads reading "United States Scores Big Victory Over Chinese." The dispatch which followed under a Shanghai heading was obviously improvised in a New York office from brief references to sniping from the shores of the Yangtze. There was nothing in the actual event to substantiate such a statement as this: "Not even during the world war did American vessels fight such a thrilling naval battle as that witnessed here yesterday. The victory of the United States was complete, etc.". Such misleading sensationalism in the press is paralleled by equally misleading scenes from China in motion picture news films. In a recent news reel a few glimpses of unarmed, poverty-stricken Chinese coolies rushing madly through the streets were followed by the parade of American marines with war-time equipment in Shanghai, and the theatre echoed with applause.

A second difficulty is the possible coloring of news dispatches by the adherents in various nations of what has been termed the gun-boat policy. That policy of maintaining foreign trade by force if necessary is by no means dead. (By gun-boat policy I do not mean the legitimate and necessary protection of American citizens.) As the Washington administration has pointed out, the commercial interests of other natiouals in China are different from our own. It is well known that strong efforts have been made by the representatives of these interests to secure the cooperation officially and unofficially of the United States. Unfortunately it is not as well known as it should be that the policy of the American government towards China has not been modified by these efforts. Some of us seemed to have developed a curious ability to believe anything and everything except the official statements of our own government. Many of the news dispatches regarding Chinese affairs come to us through other foreign capitals. It is only natural these efforts to influence American opinion should be made, but it is, therefore, all the more important that the possible coloring of some news, and the selection of such material as will support a special policy should be recognized.

In the third place there has been unconscious misrepresentation of facts by genuine friends of China, the socalled. Liberals (possibly they should be termed ultra-liberals). Some of the foreign business men are reputed to be hard-boiled, or if one may change the figure, to have hardening of the arteries. It has seemed to me at times that some of the Liberals have developed galloping enthusiasm, which if possibly less fatal is assuredly harmful. Enthusiasm and friendly intentions are invaluable but can never take the place of facts. A complex problem, such as that of the foreign interests in China, can never be summed up or solved by a clever slogan, "China for the Chinese," or "treaties exacted at point of the bayonet," etc. The case of Chinese residents in the Shanghai settlement, for example, has been referred to as an instance of "taxation without representation." This is manifestly unfair. It ignores completely the essential fact that the Chinese now within the foreign settlement have voluntarily moved in there for the sake of greater security and order.

Dangers of Misrepresentation

It may be asserted that this inadequate information with a liberal bias, is necessary to offset imperialistic misinformation It is, however, distinctly mischievous on three counts: first, it misleads the public, particularly that portion of it disposed to be friendly toward China; second, it antagonizes the conservatives and makes them even more re-actionary; third, it is misused by Chinese radicals. This last danger is the most serious. It can scarcely be questioned that the existing chaos and confusion in China is not due to the unequal treaties, but to the lack of efficient government in China. The presence of foreigner the may have handicapped the development of strong government, but it is not wholly nor even largely responsible. The Chinese radicals from perfectly natural human motives have used statements of American liberals attacking the foreign attitude toward China to cover up their own weaknesses and failures, and to throw the blame for the present situation entirely upon the foreigner. As an instance of this danger I may quote a paragraph from a letter recently received from a very able and experienced American missionary in northern China:

"It has seemed to me that good friends of China have been making a mistake in stressing the faults of the West toward China as it is no real kindness to have him fix his eyes on the shortcomings of others and not recognize his own faults. I yield to no one in friendship for China but knowing conditions after almost 25 years residence here, I feel sure that recent emphases have been wrongly placed."

In considering the need of adequate, impartial information it must also be emphasized that the essential facts do not

Continued on page 95

Time For U. S. To Take More Interest In China

(Cleveland, Ohio, Plain-Dealer)

THE average American, we fear, reads with a great feeling of detachment the news of what is going on in *China*. Or it is even more likely that he does not read about China at all, or only the headlines. For China is a long distance away from us, and the Chinese are a different kind of people. We do feel some rather acute interest in the Japanese, for their nation has been received as an equal by the great powers, but as for China the attitude of the average American is best expressed by "ho, hum!"

Aside from the American who knows nothing about China and who resents any attempt to tell him any thing about China there is the other American who has a vague idea of the nationalist attempt to establish a unified nation with a centralized government and who wishes the Chinese well in their progress toward real independence. And there is also the American who has heard someone say that the nationalists are bolshevists and who damns them offhand on second hand information.

It is really time for Americans to pinch themselves awake to the fact that the greatest events of the world are today taking place in China. They are events manifestly vital as far as China herself is concerned, but they are events of great moment to all the rest of the world. They are especially momentous in their relation to the future of occidental powers which possess or profess to possess legitimate interests in the Far East.

The Chinese policy of the Coolidge administration has been above criticism. Rightly or wrongly the United States has in the past permitted its nationals to participate in the special privileges wrung from weak and venal Chinese governments by European powers and is now faced with the responsibility of protecting Americans who went to China in good faith. This responsibility is not shirked by President Coolidge, but he has forbidden American interference in political affairs and has steadfastly declined to unite with any other power in following coercive methods. The man on the street is dimly aware that Washington is not meddling, and is satisfied, for he acknowledges no keen interest in the fate of Americans who have gone to China to make a living. Probably he feels that they ought to have stayed at home, anyway.

But what the man on the street has not taken the trouble to learn is that the Chinese nationalist movement bids fair to become a great Pan Asiatic movement to rid Asia of foreign control. The British and French in the Levant, the British in India, the Dutch in the East Indies, are all very greatly affected, for in all these "possessions" the tide of resentment is rising against European domination. And the Filipinos, our own vociferously discontented "possessed" people of the Far East, are right up in the front rank of the noise makers. This alone is enough to indicate that we are very directly interested in Chinese affairs.

In Hankow in September a new organization fostered by the Chinese nationalists and called a "League Against Colonial Oppression" will hold its first convention and our Filipinos will be there. This may or may not be a bolshevist appendage. It makes comparatively little difference whether it is or not. It will be the first visible and vocal effort of the Asiatic peoples to get together in protest against their status as inferior peoples either actually ruled or held at disadvantage under unequal treaties by men belonging to an entirely different family of the human race.

The "ho, hum" attitude of the American public is not the attitude of European nations. Elsewhere it is realized that a great change in Asia is impending. It may come with a minimum disturbance of the equilibrium of civilization or it may come suddenly and explosively. However it comes it will have its effect on the United States of America regardless of any effort to ignore it as "none of our business."

(Continued from page 94)

concern merely the text of treaties or the rates of custom duties. Probably the most important facts today are psychological attitudes. The motives, desires, and feelings of the Chinese, and also of the foreigners, whether they are right or whether they are wrong, are really facts to be taken into consideration. With the Chinese, even more than with some other races, how a thing is done is frequently more vital than what is done. It is becoming increasingly evident that the real Chinese-foreign problem is psychological. The attitude of some foreigners in China has spoken louder and more disastrously for Chinese-foreign friendship than the six inch guns of the cruisers on the Yangtze.

These two imperative needs of the hour for public opinion in America—patience and adequate information in regard to all the facts, psychological as well as material, do not of course tell the whole story. They may even seem trivial, but they are fundamental. Patience and adequate information are needed in order that as opportunity is afforded by future developments, further and more constructive efforts may be made toward friendly relations with China.

The Changed China Situation

(Norfolk, Va., Pilot)

Events are justifying the allied policy that emerged from the stresses produced by the Nanking episode of last March. Following the receipt of Eugene Chen's reply to the joint note of the powers demanding satisfaction for the Nanking riot, Great Britain moved to obtain allied support for a policy of intervention and occupation. American commercial interests in the Yangtse valley seconded the British effort. Even our consular and diplomatic representatives urged the British program. The Nationalist split and the civil war within civil war that seemed to impend, gave a certain plausibility to the contention that an allied military occupation of strategic ports and cities was all that could save the foreign interests from early extermination. But the American Government refused to associate itself with this view. In a notable series of public statements, beginning with the President's address at the United Press dinner in April, this Government made it clear that it would limit its military operations in China to the protection of lives and property. The information through diplomatic channels was doubtless considerably more pointed. The upshot was formal abandonment by Great Britain of its attitude of belligerency, and the closing, for all practical purposes, of the Nanking incident. Without the co-operation of the United States a British punitive operation was impossible.

A period of confusion followed this development. The two wings of the Nationalist party squared off for a family row, and the Northern war lords achieved what appeared to be a new unity. In quarters hostile to the Chinese revolution there was born the hope that the Pekingese coalition would stop the Nationalist advance at the Yellow River, and that the revolution would peter out in a Kuomintang civil war. Those who entertained this hope can derive no encourgement from the change that has come over the Chinese situation in the last few weeks. The Nationalists are no longer threatened by civil war. A die-hard communist group is still unreconciled to Chiang-Kai-Shek's moderates, but is too feeble to count. The rout of the communist elements of the Chinese Nationalist party is acknowledged even in Moscow. General Chiang's government at Nanking is in practically undisputed possession of the authority formerly centered in Hankow, and his armies are moving northward at such a pace that the fall of Peking is now a contingency that enters seriously in the safeguarding operations of all the powers. Allied forces are on the move to Shantung and the Peking district for the same purpose that was moving them a few months ago to the Shanghai area—to be on hand when the Nationalists take over and to protect foreign interests during the period of dispossession. Already the Nationalist forces are more than half way to Peking from Shanghai, which was but a few weeks ago their farthest north. There are those who predict an investiture of Peking before the coming of winter.

The gratifying aspect of the changed situation is the new security that has come to the area in the rear of the Nationalist armies. The Nanking government has assumed full reponsibility for the Nanking affair and is restoring order to the whole lower Yangsze Valley. Foreigners are returning to posts from which they fled and business is shaking off its late paralysis. The area of insecurity is now in the Shantung and Peking areas. In the south conditions have materially improved. Had the strong-arm policy urged by Great Britain prevailed, the Nationalist armies, instead of moving north against Chang-Tso-Lin might today be spending themselves angrily in a war against the foreigners. From that ghastly possibility the policy of moderation that finally emerged, has saved us.

"A Strange Newspaper from Shanghai"

(Fairbury, Nebraska, Journal)

Mr C. C. Howell of this city has a nephew in the U. S. Navy who is now stationed in *China*. He sends a copy of the *North-China Daily News*, to Mr. Howell, who has very kindly turned it over to the editor of this paper.

The paper is printed in English and when we say "English" that is correct as distinguished from American.

It is published at Shanghai which we judge is completely under English control.

The general type is Engish, including the ads and much attention is given to military and naval affairs; also to royalty, in dicating that the money, lives and treasure America spent making the world safe for democracy did not have much affect on the English.

Houses and rooms are advertised "To Let" not "For Rent" as with us. Official notices have a seal imprinted, something unknown here except that our legal forms still drag a lot of English peculiarities around with others such as "Signed and sealed," etc. when there is no seal whatever. In England there is. Why not drop the seal business here?

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

SOCONY 美孚行

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils
Gasoline and Motor Spirits
Asphaltums, Binders and Road Oils
Lubricating Oils and Greases
Fuel Oil
Paraffine Wax and Candles
Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

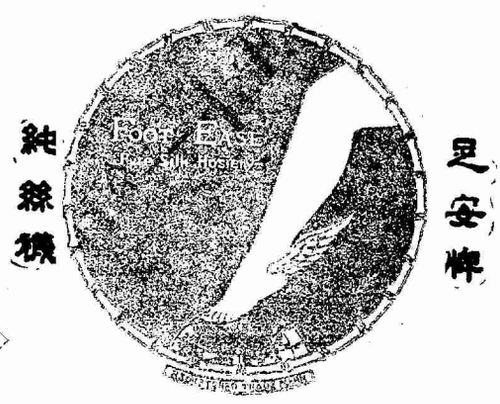
Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australia	Jugoslavia

FOOT EASE

PURE SILK HOSIERY

"COPIED BY ALL-EQUALED BY NONE"



Manufactured by

Foot Ease Hosiery Mill

2612 East Yuhang Road, Shanghai

42-128

The front page of "The North-China News" is entirely devoted to advertising. News of the base ball game, if any, must take a back seat.

A firm gives notice that owing to the "Trooping of the Colors" the usual Friday auction is "put forward." And in signing, an extra line is taken to say, "Incorporated in Hongkong."

Butter is $1.30 a pound and distilled drinking water is advertised for sale with a warning as to unbottled water.

Most of the largest display ads are for whiskey or beer, mostly whiskey, Scotch and other kinds.

American made cars are advertised, such as Chevrolet, Hudson, Whippet, Chrysler, Jewett, Paige, Buick, Packard, along with foreign cars (foreign to us) such as Daimler, Morris, Fiat, Singer, Rover, etc.

Other American goods are advertised, Goodyear tires, Horlick's malted milk, Remington typewriters, Westinghouse fans.

American movies take large advertising space, David Griffith, John Barrymore, Colleen Moore, etc., with prices from 60 cents to $2.50 for a seat.

Why American instead of English money is quoted, is not apparent, unless the copy we have is an American edition.

A great deal of attention is given to the coming holiday in celebration of the king's birthday. A half page is given over to a large picture of King George and an editorial says he is a fine king. The celebration is descibed as military, ceremonial and impressive but a hard-boiled Yankee can't understand what it is all about.

Celebrating the birthday of another uselesss, expensive King seems to be about the nearest to nothing we can think of.

So that is Great Britian in China, an empire of militarism in the midst of a simple people. Very little is said about the Chinese, who must be the common people and the farmers—those who do the work, pay the taxes and keep still.

When the "Pride of Detroit" Departed from Croydon

The following account of the departure of the "Pride of Detroit" from Croydon (England) Aerodrome appeared in the Manchester Guardian August 30:

Having stayed in England less than twenty-four hours, Messrs. William Brock and Edward Schlee, the American airmen who arrived at Croydon Aerodrome from Newfoundland yesterday in the monoplane Pride of Detroit, left there this morning on the second stage of their flight round the world.

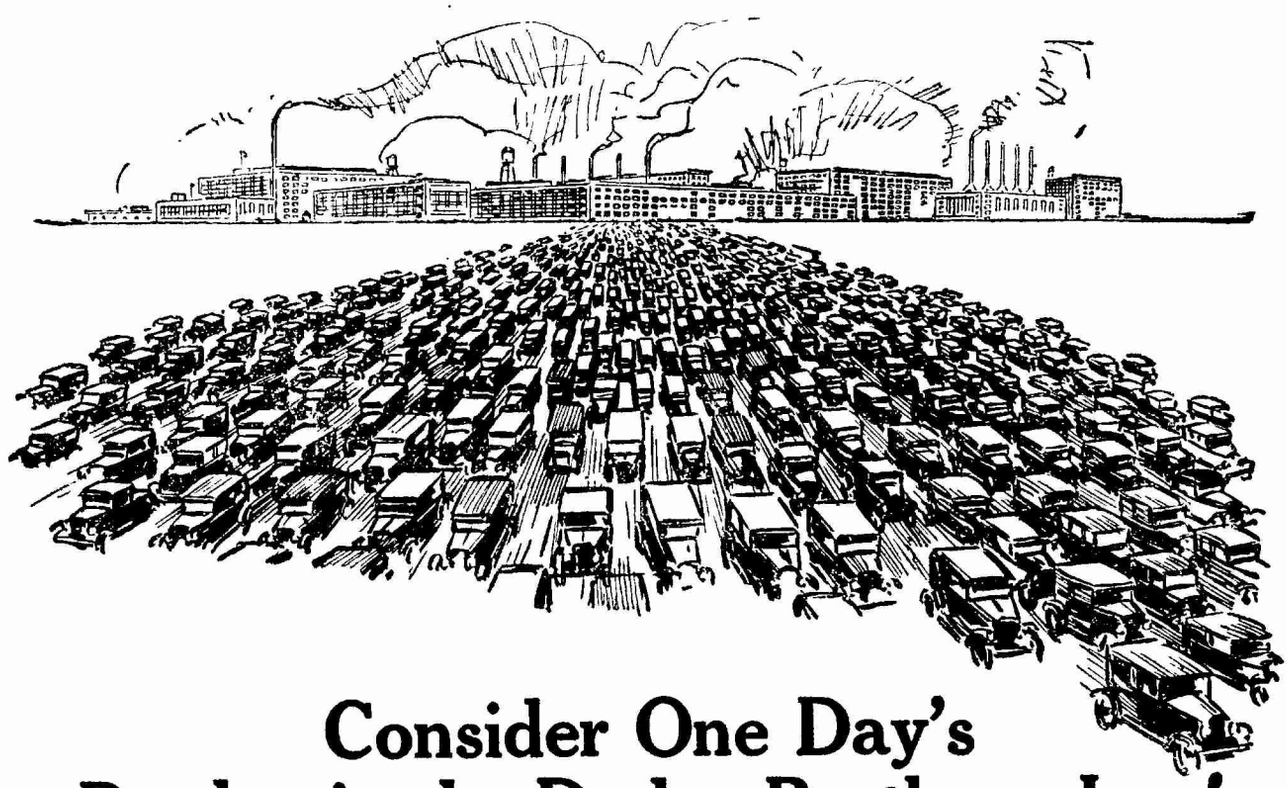
They embarked with as little concern as if they were merely going for a joy trip to the coast. Neither had any more clothes than he stood in: Mr. Brock an ordinary lounge suit and shoes, and Mr. Schlee a striped pair of flannel trousers of Continental style, brown and white shoes, and a leather flying jacket. Asked what he carried, Schlee said with a smile, "Oh, just a toothbrush, a razor, and a bottle of aspirins."

As the two men stood beside their machine their mail was delivered to them. It was a considerable one, and included many congratulatory letters and telegrams. They then went on board the aeroplane, and having waved a cheery good-bye from the window of the cabin, the Pride of Detroit, with Mr. Brock at the controls, taxied down the ground, headed into the wind, and rose gracefully into the air just after half-past eight. The 'plane circled once, and when passing the spectators Mr. Brock brought her down to about 50 feet from the ground and then, with a final wave of the hand and a hearty cheer from the onlookers, the two airmen set out on the second stage of their long flight.

It was an almost ideal morning for flying, a clear sky flecked with small high clouds having secceeded a gorgeous sunrise. A light southerly wind was blowing, and the air report was that conditions were good as far as Cologne. Fog was reported at Munich, but it was expected to clear before the Pride of Detroit reached there.

The airmen left with an addition to their equipment, given to them by Imperial Airways. It was a set of maps.

"I am not surprised that they did not know they had reached England when they were over Seaton," said an official of Imperial Airways to a Press Association representative. "They had the most elementary maps I have ever seen in a machine. One was a map which we present to passengers who are crossing the Channel. It shows only the Southeastern section of England and a part of the Continent. The only other one they had of England was an outline map with no towns or physical features marked. Their chart of the Atlantic had four bearings marked on it. Apparently when they found they were over Seaton, they headed north until they sighted the Bristol Channel. Then they picked up the Thames and followed it to London."



Consider One Day's Production by Dodge Brothers, Inc.!

Did you ever see 1500 automobiles at one time?

Parked in one place they cover more than 2,657,160 square feet.

Driven in a line five feet apart, they make a parade more than 5½ miles long.

Packed for shipment they fill more than 825 freight cars.

And yet this is simply *one average day's* output at the great Detroit plant of Dodge Brothers, Inc.

Production on this vast and ever increasing scale permits economies in the purchase of equipment and materials which faithfully reflect themselves in the low price you pay for Dodge Brothers Motor Car.

DODGE BROTHERS, INC. DETROIT

The Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd., 33 Wong Nei Chung Road, Hongkong
The China Motors, Inc., 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai
The L. E. Gale Co., 48 Rue Dautremer, Hankow
E. W. Frazar & Co., 24 Santiao Hatung, Peking
E. W. Frazar & Co., 13 Rue de Paris, Tientsin

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

42-129

Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works

Engineers, Boilermakers and Shipbuilders

SHANGHAI

Telephone:
C. 1676 & 1678

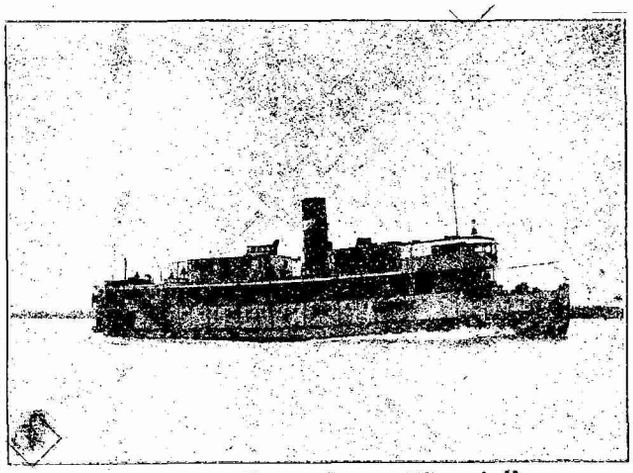
Cable Address:
"Sinodock,"
Shanghai

Codes Used:
A.B.C. 5th Edition, Bentley's, Lieber's, Standard, The Engineering 2nd Edition.

Two Dry Docks—Dimensions are

Name	Length on Blocks	Breadth		Depth on Sill
		Top	Bot.	
No. 1 Dock.....	545-ft.	70-ft.	62-ft.	20-ft.
No. 2 Dock.....	502- ,,	70- ,,	60- ,,	23- ,,

Sheerlegs to lift 75 tons.



Winter Upper Yangtse Steamer "Yung An"

On Trials—Speed 14.3 knots loaded.

153-ft. by 29-ft. by 8-ft. 6-ins. Draft 6-ft. 6-ins.

42-130

New Wireless Station at Canton

BY THOM WAH-DING

(From the Oriental Engineer, Peking)

THE development of wireless communication in the province of Kwangtung, like the development of many other enterprises, have been most far-reaching and unsurpassed by no other province in China. Scattered throughout the province there are about ten stations of various types in operation, not to mention the navy ship stations under government control. Some fifteen years ago, the Marconi Spark Gap System was used; then the German Telefunken Quenched Spark and the American DeForest (Oscillion Transmitter) Tube stations followed respectively.

Now the Government, with an attempt to develop still better and more efficient means of communication (particularly with stations abroad), is installing a modern High-Frequency Alternator Wireless Station in the City of Canton. The power output of the station is eight kilowatts in the antenna so it may be considered as the largest of its kind in Kwangtung. The entire equipment is of German make, being manufactured by the C. Lorentz, A. G., Berlin-Tempelhof.

The station is complete with its self-contained power generating plant, a high-pressure vertical type Diesel engine, which is capable of developing a maximum energy of 50 B.P.H. when running at a speed of 240 R. P. M. By means of a belt it operates a 34-Kilowatt 220-volt DC-generator. The current derived from this generator will be made to operate a DC-motor which is directly coupled to the high-frequency alternator. Current for other miscellaneous uses in the station will also be supplied by the generator. Besides the Diesel engine as prime mover, an AC-motor which takes 3-phase current from the city 60-cycle 220-volt mains, is also installed as a necessary spare.

The DC-motor which is directly coupled to the high-frequency machine has a speed of 2,000 to 3,000 R.P.M., suitable for 220 volts at 154 amperes. The highfrequency alternator has a power output of 30-KVA, generating current at 500 to 800 volts, 0-60 amperes at 8,000 cycles. The various controliing connections of the electrical machines are taken to a switchboard in the engine room.

The antenna mast is of steel construction and in several sections providing a total height of 100 meters. The bottom of the steel tower is insulated by a porcelain insulator upon which the entire weight of the mast rested. There are three sets of three-stranded galvanized iron rope stays, each stay being insulated from the ground by porcelain insulators. Mechanical devices are provided for regulating the tension of each stay. The aerial proper is of the T-type, consisting of 4-stranded phosphor-bronze conductor, approximately 200 meters long.

At a lower height of the aerial towers is stretched a single wire antenna for the purpose of receiving messages during transmission.

The "earth" connection or claw earthing arrangement consists of eight radial stars, covering considerable area. The eight stars are laid out in two rows beneath the antenna. Each star is composed of eight copper wires each of which radiates to a distance of about ten meters from the center of the star. The wires are buried underground about two meters deep. Connection to the radiated wires is made at the star center, all connections brought to the surface and lead to the building on wooden poles.

Automatic Relay

The high-frequency alternating current is controlled by means of a Morse key which is in circuit with a magnetic relay joined in parallel. The relay is opened when the alternating current is passing through its zero value, thereby preventing any injurious sparking at the key contacts and ensuring rapid break in the circuit. The power output in the antenna is regulated by means of the variable inductance and variometer. The variometer in the oscillating circuit is connected in series with a battery of condensers. These condensers are made up of thin zinc plates separated by sheets of glass and immersed in paraffin oil. In the radiating circuit is the frequency changer connected in series with the variocoupler, variometer and helix. Coupled to this circuit is a wavemeter and glowr tube indicator, the latter for indicating antenna radiation. The wavelength of the transmitter is 1,500 meters minimum and 6,000 maximum and variable by varying the capacity of the various condensers.

Receivers

There are two sets of receiving apparatus, which will be very convenient under extraordinary working conditions of the

BANKING

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

Current Accounts in Local Currencies.
Savings Accounts in all Currencies.
Fixed Deposits Enabling Higher Interest.
Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit.
Buying and Selling Foreign Exchange.
Selling A. B. A. Travellers Checks.
Advising Relative to Investments.

A FRIENDLY COMMUNITY BANK
EXTENDING WORLD-WIDE SERVICE

Branch Office—Tientsin

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

"The Bank of Personal Service"

Head Office: Shanghai **Branch Office: Tientsin**

COMMERCIAL SAVINGS INVESTMENT

42-131

THIS GENTLEMAN seems more dazzled by his diamond-pointed pen than by any inspiration from the muse. In the early eighteen hundreds such bejewelled pens were the vogue.

Nowadays—recognizing that the first requisites of writing are balance and smoothness of action—we use Wahl Pens. Their points are iridium tipped. Their beauty, durability, ink capacity and easy flow make the favourites.

Wholesale Distributors:

STANDARD PRODUCTS COMPANY

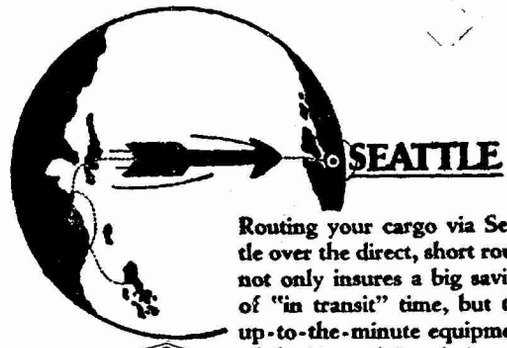
14 Canton Road

Shanghai

WAHL PEN

THE WAHL COMPANY, NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.

A 100-Ton Locomotive or a Bale of Silk or Matting



Ship via Public Terminals

The Route of 75 Per Cent of Silk Shipments

Routing your cargo via Seattle over the direct, short route not only insures a big saving of "in transit" time, but the up-to-the-minute equipment of the Port of Seattle insures greatest dispatch in transfer of cargo from ship to car, and effects a material further saving.

Take advantage of this economy and dispatch by routing your cargo via Port of Seattle.

Write TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT *for full details*

The PORT of SEATTLE

GATEWAY TO AMERICAN MARKETS

42-132

station. One set of the receiving apparatus uses an outdoor antenna, while the other one uses an indoor loop antenna provided with direction finding equipment. The receiving apparatus consists of Sound Selector, Primary and Secondary Receiver, 2-stage Low-frequency Amplifier, Radio Frequency Amplifier and Heterodyne Apparatus.

The Station has been under construction for some months and as it now stands is about complete. Besides official dispatches, the new station is expected to be open for commercial traffic, news services and marine communications. It will probably have a transmitting range of 3,000 miles by day and about double that range by night. Under favorable meteorological conditions the receiving apparatus can receive messages from a greater part of the world. It can readily be seen that such a transmitting and receiving range is very serviceable for commercial and general traffic. The Station will be able to communicate with any station in the Far East, including those of Russia, Japan, Cavite-Philippines, Malabar-Java and Guam. With the interlinking of the Guam or Cavite high-power stations traffic and news may be relayed to Honolulu and America; and with the Malabar Station commercial traffic can be handled with any country in Europe.

Shipping Signals

First-class shipping facilities will immediately be developed in Canton with the opening of the Whampoa Port: therefore, as a means of marine communication, the new radio station will aid all ships calling at and sailing from ports of China. The ships at sea will get a possible means of averting disaster by receiving typhoon warnings and other weather information from the station. Better import and export business will eventually be developed as merchants will know beforehand when to ship and when to expect arrival of goods. For these reasons, it is hoped that the new station will be of service to shipping and navigation.

Press Service

As regards news services, since the station has two receiving sets, one will be set aside, or at least for the most time devoted to the receiving of press information from the Nauen Station of Germany and from other European stations as well as from the Pacific Coast of America through the naval trans-Pacific circuit, such as news from San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam and Cavite. The Government will be able to transmit news to all parts of the Far East concerning current events of the government itself and the Kuomintang. These will be broadcasted and the people of China at least can learn quickly the truth concerning important events.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen in Moscow

Dispatches from Moscow state that Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen were very cordially welcomed there, particularly by the students in the Sun Yat-sen University. Mrs. Sun in addressing the students cautioned them against being depressed because of present events in China, saying that every great mass movement had many setbacks before achieving ultimate success. "We must consider this a critical time in the battle," said Mrs. Sun. "Some of the Kuomintang leaders have fled, some have surrendered to the enemy, some have joined the counter-revolutionaries and the imperialists. But we must gather loyal troops together and begin another campaign."

On his arrival in Moscow, Eugene Chen, who as the Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs at Hankow, made the world in general, and particularly the British, "sit up and take notice," issued a statement that the Nationalist Government had ceased to exist as a political entity. "The movement of betrayal started by Nanking militarists and their yamen runners and since completed by the Wuhan militarists and politicians, is not only a counter-revolutionary development, but in a real sense a military *coup-d'etat* which has destroyed the Nationalist government and closed a famous period in the revolution," said Mr. Chen.

Nationalist Commanders Condemned to Disgrace and Death

Charged with being guilty of cowardice and misappropriation of funds, Lai Shih-huang, commander of the Fourteenth Nationalist Army, was arrested at Shanghai North Station September 14, stripped of all his military rank, and then taken to Nanking for trial.

A somewhat similar charge was brought against Gen. Wang Tien-pai, commander of the Tenth Nationalist Army, last month. A telegram from Nanking dated September 14 stated that the Military Council on that day had announced the execution of General Wang August 12, he having been guilty of "cowardice and desertion during the battle on the Tsingpu line."

The Kuomintang Conference At Nanking

BY J. B. P.

The Kuomintang Unification Conference at Nanking has selected the following officials to function as the Nationalist Government:

Dr. C. C. Wu ..... Minister of Foreign Affairs
Sun Fo ..... Minister of Finance
Wang Pei-chun ..... Minister of Communications
Wang Chung-hui ..... Minister of Justice
Tsai Yuan-pei ..... Minister of Education

The Political Committee of the Nationalist Government is to be composed of the following:

Hu Han-ming	Wang Chung-hui	Cheng-lu
Tsai Yuan-pei	Tan Yen-kai	Tien-tung
C. C. Wu,	Yu Yu-jen	Ling-sheng
Tai Tien-chu	Hsu Chung-chih	Teng Chih-lu
Li Chi-sheng	Hsu Fo	Huang Shao-hsiung
Chiang Kai-shek	T. V. Soong	Wang Fa-chien
Chiang Tso-ping	Chu Pei-te	Kung-Ken
Chang Jen-chi	Ho Ying-chin	Chin Hun-yeh
Li Chung-jen	Niu Yung-chin	Chen Tiao-yuan.
Yang Shu-chuang	Bei Tsung-hsi	Fan-hsu
Yen Hsi-shan	Hsiung Ke-wu	Ting Wei-feng
Wang Po-chun	Sha-chih	Lu Shu-chung
Ku Ying-fen	Chang Chi	Chow Cheng-ling
Li Lieh-chun	Chu-cheng	
Feng Yu-hsiang	Tan-cheng	

The Standing Committee or Executive Board of the Political Committee is to be composed of Hu Han-ming, Wang Ching-wei, Tsai Yuan-pei, Tan Yen-kai and Li Lieh-chun.

Gen. Tang Shen-tse, Wu-han Military Commander in Control of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Anhwei Becomes Most Important Military Factor in the Yangtsze Valley.

The Military Committee which is to function under the reorganized Nationalist Government is composed of the following appointees.

Chiang Kai-shek	Hao Yao-chu	Li Fo-lin
Tan Yen-kai	Yeh Kai-hsin	Lai Hsing-hui
Feng Yu-hsiang	Yang Sheng	Liu Wen-hui
Tang Sheng-tse	Liu Hsiang	Teng Hsi-hu
Chen Chien	Niu Yung-chien	Tien Shen-yao
Chu Pei-te	Shiang-ching	Chow Hsi-chen
Chang Fa-kuei	Lu Chung-ling	Hu Lao-yu
Wang Ching-wei	Chang Chih-chiang	Chen Ko-yu
Sun Fo	Fang Sheng-tao	Huang Shao-shiung
Li Chi-sheng	Sun Ao	Chen Shao-kuan
Li Chung-jen	Yang Chieh	Chen Chi-liang
Ho Ying-chin	Yu Yujen	Li Ching-hsi
Lu Tiao-ping	Hsia Wei	Fan Chung-shu
Hu Han-ming	Ho Chien	Chen Hsun-yung
Yen Hsi-shan	Liu Hsin	Ho Chen-chun
Li Lieh-chun	Chen Chia-yu	Hu Chung-to
Bei Tsung-hai	Wang Chun	Li Ping-hsien
Chen Mien-chu	Wu Chih-hui	Chin Han-tien
Tsao Wan-shun	Hsu Chung-chih	Fan Cheng-wu
Chen Tiao-yuan	Shih Ching-yang	Liu Yu-feng
Chow Feng-chi	Li Ming-chung	Yang Hu-chen
Pai Wen-wei	Wen Shu-chuan	

The Board of Chairmen of the Military Committee, which was appointed at the Nanking meeting, is as follows:

Yang Shu-chuang	Ho Ying-chin	Tan Yen-kai
Tang Sheng-chih	Bai Tsung-hsi	Wang Ching-wei
Feng Yu-hsiang	Chen Chien	Hu Han-ming
Yen Hsi-shan	Chu Pei-te	Chiang Kai-shek
Li Chi-sheng	Li Chung-jen	

Is It a Real Unification?

It is impossible to say, thus early, whether, the Nanking Kuomintang Conference has resulted in a genuine reunification of the party and also impossible to say whether the conference has merely resulted in further consolidating the Nanking faction in power with a slight sprinkling of former Wu-hanites to make it appear on the surface that unification has been effected. The first dircordant note was a telegram circulated in Shanghai on Sunday, Sept. 18, by the ***Nationalist News Agency***, which quoted both Madame Sun Yat-sen and Eugene Chen as being opposed to the new government. Both Madame Sun and Mr. Chen are now in Moscow. Mrs. Sun said, "We must consider this a critical time in the battle. Some of the Kuomintang leaders have fled, some have surrendered to the enemy and some have joined the counter-revolutionists and the imperialists. We must gather loyal troops and begin another compaign." Eugene Chen, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Wu-han Government' made the following declaration, "None fears or respects the Kuomintang now. Six months ago Kuomintang power was dictating to British imperialism. Today the British imperialists show only contempt for the Kuomintang and a similar lack of respect is being shown even by the domestic foes who used to blanch and flee at the sound of the Kuomintang armies on the march."

T. V. Soong Goes to Japan

T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance of the Wu-han Government and another prominent member of the so-called "Sun Yat-sen family group" in the Kuomintang, has also departed from China, Mr. Soong going to Unzen, Japan, announcedly for the purpose of visiting his mother who is recuperating from a serious illness at the well-known Japanese resort. On the day of his departure from Shanghai, Mr. Soong issued the following inocuous statement regarding the political situation:

"The present Conferene at Nanking is an attempt to bring together the contradictory and hitherto irreconcilable elements within the Kuomintang Party. If, out of this there should emerge a united and orderly party and government, then indeed will it be a happy event for all concerned."

It is not yet definitely known just what happened in the case of T. V. Soong, for it was known several days ago that he was offered the post of Minister of Finance in the unified Nationalist Government, but for some reason he has declined the post and departed from Shanghai. It is rumored that when Mr. Soong was offered the post he was inclined to accept it but attached so many conditions pertaining to financial reform in the Shanghai area that the military element in the party objected.

The Resignation of Wang Ching-wei

Another significant element in the situation was the resignation of Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which was officially announced in the report of the ***Kuo Min*** news agency on September 13. In his circular telegram of resignation Mr. Wang in typical old-official style, blamed himself for not acting earlier in respect to the elimination of the Communists, but declared that since unification of the two factions was now accomplished, he had decided to retire. It will be recalled that sometime ago, Mr. Wang declared that he would resign if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, generalissimo of the Nanking faction would resign, hence since Chiang had resigned, Wang decided to fulfill his promise.

(*Continued on page 109*)

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS in CHINA, 1927.

Arranged By Societies and Organizations, By geographical location, and In Alphabetical Order. 502 pp. $3.00

MAP OF CHINA, showing location of Mission stations 0.50

A MANUAL FOR YOUNG MISSIONARIES TO CHINA. By A. H. Smith... ... ... 1.00

AN INTRODUCTION TO MANDARIN. By J. S. Whitewright. 1.55

THE SAGES OF CHINA. By Paul D. Bergen. 0.55

ANCIENT CHINESE COINAGE. By F. H. Chalfant. 0.65

CHINESE MORAL SENTIMENTS BEFORE CONFUCIUS. By H. F. Rudd 2.00

SOME ASPECTS OF CHINESE LIFE AND THOUGHT. W. B. Pettus 2.00

LIFE OF MOSES CHIU. By C. L. Ogilvie. ... 0.70

MYTHICAL AND PRACTICAL IN SZE-CHWAN. By James Hutson 3.00

CHINESE LIFE ON THE TIBETAN FOOT-HILLS. By James Hutson. 5.00

LI, DUKE OF CH'IEN. Translation by J. A. Jackson. 1.50

CHINESE MUSIC. By Mrs. Timothy Richard. 0.50

LITTLE CABBAGE, and other Chinese songs, translation and arranged with music by Lois Wang and Catherine Baker. 0.25

Books by Dr. Timothy Richard:

CALENDAR OF THE GODS IN CHINA. 0.55

A MISSION TO HEAVEN. A Translation of a Chinese epic 6.15

THE AWAKENING OF FAITH IN THE NEW BUDDHISM. 1.58

GUIDE TO BUDDHAHOOD. 2.15

AN EPISTLE TO ALL BUDDHISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.... ... 0.55

A JOY RIDE THROUGH CHINA FOR THE N. A. C. A Record of the growth of the Nurses' Association of China. By Cora E. Simpson 3.00

CHINA, THE FOREIGN POWERS, AND THE "UNEQUAL" TREATIES. By Dr. J. Darroch 0.20

Kwang Hsueh Publishing House

44 Peking Road, Shanghai

Gold In Manchuria.

BY BORIS P. TORGASHEFF

Some time Lecturer of the Peking National University.

I.

MANCHURIA, or exactly speaking North Manchuria, seems to be the richest country in gold next to the Russian Far East if we consider the gold resources of the Asiatic Coast of the Pacific as a whole. This has been known since the oldest times, and the existence of a regular gold mining industry in North Manchuria is often mentioned in the Chinese literary sources, relating to a number of ancient civilizations, which existed there at different periods.

Besides that literary information there are found even at the present time numerous traces of ancient gold mines, and on the strength of both of these testimonies it is evident that the river valleys of the Upper Sungari, Tumenking, Suifeng and, in particular, of the Mudankiang River were the centers of the ancient gold mining industry of Manchuria.

The downfall of ancient Manchurian civilizations brought to an end gold mining as a regular industry, and we may say that until modern times the Manchurian gold has remained quite forgotten. The Chinese which were gradually coming to Manchuria naturally knew about the existence of gold in the country but have never tried to resurrect the ancient mining. However, during even that long period of the entire suspension of interest in the mining there always were found, as are found at the present day, a good number of free-lance gold seekers, for whom the most primitive panning of gold constitues their livelihood.

The scarcity of the historical information does not allow to specify the period when the gold mining ceased to exist in North Manchuria as an industry, but everything points to the fact that during the 18th and 19th centuries the mining industry did not exist at all. We may safely say that the more or less organised mining activities of the Chinese do not date, in North Manchuria, further back than the time when the Russians showed their interest in Manchuria. A small number of Chinese gold mines of small importance may be registered here and there mostly in Kirin province, but none of them existed for any long period and, taken as a whole, all those activities could hardly be comprised under the name of any regular industry. We may go further, and say that the beginning of the modern Chinese gold mining industry does not date back until just recently, namely, since the post-war time, when the Russian Revolution drove thousands of Chinese miners from Russian mines over the Amur River, who started prospecting for gold on the Chinese side of that River, namely, in the Aigun district on the Fabira river, etc.

Russian Enterprise

In the awakening of interest to the Manchurian gold China is obliged exclusively to the Russians. As far back as the seventies and eighties we already find Russian prospectors washing gold on the Chinese side of the Amur, on the rivers Fabira, Taipingkou, Jeltuga, as well as on the Chinese affluents of the Aigun River.

Connected with the eighties, there is a touch of romance in the story of Russian gold mining in North Manchuria. In the beginning of the eighties the rich placer grounds were discovered on the upper reaches of the Jeltuga river, known actually under that name situated in the Mohe district of Heilungkiang province. Several pioneer prospectors actually found themselves rich over-night, and that news soon became known in every gold mining camp on the Siberian side of the Amur River. There was an immediate rush of thousands of Russian prospectors. Among the pioneer gold seekers, there were only a few Chinese, but the news of rich gold discovery brought a number of foreign adventurers, and in 1882-83, two years of the most extensive rush we find on the Jeltuga River something like 10,000 miners in the unlawful possession of that Chinese gold-bearing river.

In no time a large mining camp sprung up in these remote backwoods of the Heilungkiang province, and the absence on the spot of an efficient Chinese administration allowed those pioneer gold seekers to form their own *Jeltuga Republic* not amenable either to Chinese or Russian jurisdiction. The pioneers took the law into their own hands, and in the Russian literature we may find a number of very interesting instances of that short-lived *independent* State.

No data exist to form any idea as to what quantity of gold was extracted there before the formation of the "Republic", but according to the records of the latter during the two-year period of its existence the total quantity of gold produced there amounted to not less than 500 poods or 8,190 kilogrammes. The mines held out such rich promises that there used to be a saying that gold could be obtained in lumps

by simply removing the green turf from the surface of the earth.

The end of the existence of the "Republic" was caused by no exhaustion of the Jeltuga gold fields, but by an understanding reached between the Chinese and Russian Governments that the Chinese could oust that independent "Republic" by force. Accordingly it was done by Li-Hung-Chang in the end of 1883, when he seized the mines by military force and drove the whole population of that Republic from the Chinese territory. Immediately after the seizure of the mines, Li Hung-Chang tried to work the mines himself, but nothing came of it owing to the absence at that time of experienced Chinese labor, and in a couple of years the mines were closed down and the Jeltuga short lived but striking experience failed to attract the Chinese to the creation of a regular gold mining industry in Manchuria.

However, the Jeltuga gold rush was not forgotten on the other side of the Amur, and a good number of Russian spoilers had been known to wash gold unlawfully in the Chinese rivers and streams of the Amur and Argun systems, and from time to time the Russian prospectors went as far as the regions of the Nonni and Mutankiang rivers.

In North Manchuria

All this drew the interest to Manchurian gold of a number of large Russian gold mining enterprises in Amur province, and first of all "The Upper-Amur Gold Mining Co," which asked the Russian Government to obtain for them a gold mining concession in North Manchuria. As result of the negotiations which took place between the Chinese and Russian Governments, an agreement was reached by which the Chinese Government agreed in 1901 to grant in North Manchuria five large mining concessions to the following Russian Companies: The Upper-Amur Co., The Russian Gold Mining Co, Astasheff & Co, and Countess Apraxin & Co. Of these five companies two only, viz.—The Upper Amur Co and Astashoff & Co, carried out some prospecting work, but were subsequently stopped by the Russo-Japanese War. In 1906, all these five concessions were cancelled by mutual agreement between the Chinese and Russian Governments according to which the former undertook to pay to the concessionaires Rbls 2,600,000 for compensation, which money, by the way, has never been received by them.

In 1914, the Upper-Amur Co and a member of that Company, engineer K. Grokhovsky, obtained from the Mongolian Government two large mining concessions in the Barga region, at that time in Mongolian possession, which rights in due time were officially confirmed by the Chinese Central Government. Engineer Grokhovsky has never used his rights, as he never began prospecting, but the Upper-Amur Company has not only prospected its concession up to 1921 but has even carried out some working, as for instance the Kelard gold mines. It was in 1921 only, when by an administrative order of the local Chinese police the activities of the Upper-Amur Co. were stopped, and since that time the question about the validity of the rights of the Upper-Amur Co. remains open; both of those concessions were granted legally and confirmed mutually by Russian and Chinese central Governments, and no new agreement has ever been made about any mutual cancelation of the former arrangement.

The most serious impetus to the development of the Chinese gold mining in North Manchuria was given by the post-bellum political disturbances in the Russian Far East, when gold mining was stopped there by the civil war, and thousands of Chinese mine workers were obliged to leave Russian gold mines. Most of them crossed the Amur and centred in the Chinese towns Aigun and Taheiho, opposite Blagoveshchensk, waiting for the end of political troubles in Russia. As that waiting promised no end and most of them had acquired some mining knowledge in Russia, they started to prospect for gold on the Chinese side of the Amur river, and found rich gold left on the Fabira River, known long since to the Russian spoilers. These Chinese miners found some financing locally and by 1919-1920 we see sprung up a number of Chinese gold mining companies producing large quantities of gold.

The success of the first companies caused the appearance of others, and by 1922-1923 we see the town of Taheiho becoming a large mining center already attracting Chinese capital from Tsitsikar, Sansin and even Harbin. These two years, during which there were produced over 1,000 poods or 16,380 kilos of gold, awakened the Chinese to a real interest for gold mining, and thousands of claims were registered on almost all the streams and rivers north and south of Tahaiho, when in the beginning of 1923 $100 shares of some Chinese gold mining companies went up as high as $10,000 a share.

Of no small importance to the rapid post-war development of the Chinese gold mining industry in North Manchuria has been the fact that the Russian Revolution caused to flee to North Manchuria several tens of experienced Russian gold mine owners and mining engineers, who, deprived of their property and their former work in Russia, could not rest idle in their involuntary exile, and have done very much useful work for China in prospecting in a good many regions of North Manchuria. Russian geologist Edward E. Ahnert during this post-war time achieved even a very important task of approximately estimating the probable total reserves of placer gold in North Manchuria, finding that they amount to over 3,500,000 kilogrammes of pure gold.

Alluvial Gold

Gold occurs in North Manchuria mostly in recent alluvials, to which belong practically all the now worked river placers and terraces. However, the ancient gold-bearing alluvials have been met with in a number of places in different parts of North Manchuria, and they may become a source of rich gold. Scarce as the geological information is, there is sufficiently known to mention an extenive development of gneisses and granites considerably washed away by the powerful systems of the Sungari and other numerous affluents of the Amur, Argun and Ussuri. Of much interest are the Jurassic conglomerates, which are in evidence in many regions of North Manchuria, the attention to which has been recently drawn by the Russian mining engineer Baron E. Aminoff, who found them usually gold-bearing.

Although the most intensive development of the Chinese mining industry has, during these past 6-7 years, shown on the Chinese bank of the Amur River, in particular in the Aigun district, still a number of other gold-bearing regions of North Manchuria have become also objects of prospecting for gold, and by the present time we may consider the definitely established presence of gold in commercial value in twelve auriferous regions, and gold of probable commercial value in other three regions. Thus we have in North Manchuria the following fifteen auriferous regions:

(*a*) *Auriferous regions, with gold reserves of established commercial value.*

Heilungkiang Province.

1.	Taheiho-Aigun region.	
2.	The system of the Huma or Kumara River.	Rivers and streams of the right affluents of the Amur River
3.	Mohe region. The system of the Hemuerh-he (Albasiha) and other rivers.	
4.	Little Hingan region: Taipingkou, etc.	On the affluents of the Amur and of the Lower Sungari
5.	Kelari-Han region.	On the right affluents of the Argun River.
6.	Chu-erh-han region.	

Kirin Province.

7. Group of auriferous regions of the Upper Sungari
8. Tumenkiang region.
9. Suifeng region.
10. Mutankiang region, Uhulinhe, etc.
11. Mulinhe region.
12. Sansin region.

(*b*) *Auriferous regions where the commercial value of gold reserves is probable only.*

13. Laling-he river. Kirin Province.
14. Mayhe River. Kirin Province.
15. Chol River. Heilungkiang Province.

In the first twelve regions gold is already mined, and its aggregate output is already expressed in a rather considerable figure, as will be shown further in the separate table. Some quantity of gold is produced in the three latter regions as well by Chinese poachers, but the existing information on these regions is too scanty to form any judgment of their commercial value.

Mountain Vein Gold

In Amur Province of the Russian Far East as well in North Manchuria the placer gold is in preponderance, although vein gold also occurs in commercial quantities. The latter, generally speaking, hardly is as yet touched by investigation; however, there are known to exist in North Manchuria at least three regions where quartz veins of undoubted commercial value have been met with, namely: (a) in Barga, within the borders of the Upper-Amur Co.'s concession; (b) on the northern spurs of the Great Hingan Range, near the mouth of the Argun; and (c) in the basin of the Mulinho River. The latter region, having been recently investigated by such a competent person as the well known Russian gold mining expert, Baron E. Aminoff, has been found by him quite suitable for the founding there of an enterprise on a large scale.

Quartz veins often occur in the auriferous regions of the Upper Sungari and in the Tumenkiang basin of Kirin province. They are not as yet sufficiently investigated to judge of their commercial value, but, taking into consideration that in the adjoining regions of Northern Korea quartz veins are successfully worked in nearly similar geological conditions, we may expect that the quartz veins of Kirin province will prove to be of similar commercial value.

Of much interest are the results of Baron Aminoff's researches, who found that he often met in North Manchuria Jurassic conglomerates containg a considerable quantity of gold. Several samples taken by him have been found to contain up to 6 zolotniks per 100 poods of ore or about G$. 8—G$. 8.50 per ton. These conglomerates occur in several parts of Manchuria and have quite a large extension. Some of them are very favorably located from the point of view of communications, and the working of them may acquire great importance.

Gold Reserves of Manchuria

Geologically, North Manchuria is so little investigated that it is too early to form any definite judgment about the total amount of its gold reserves, but all that is already known of Manchurian gold leaves no doubt of the great magnitude of its reserves.

Of much consideration is, for instance, the estimate of the approximate amount of North Manchuria's *placer* gold reserves, made by Dr. E. E. Ahnert, well known Russian geologist and explorer of Manchuria. He has applied with regard to North Manchuria the same method of calculation, which was used with regard to the Russian Far East and the result obtained by him has given a very imposing minimum figure of probable *placer gold* reserves of North Manchuria of over 3,512,000 kilogrammes (215,000 poods.) If compared with the Russian Far East, they are considerably less, where they are established to be fully 370,000 poods, but, if the entire Far East is taken into consideration, North Manchuria holds, after the Russian Far East, the foremost place in its gold wealth.

Little as the North Manchurian gold industry is advanced, and little as has been done in prospecting gold, still the author has been able to register by 1927 about 700 localities where the presence of gold has been discovered, of which quantity the placer gold is represented by 650 localities and about 50 discoveries relate to the goldbearing quartz veins and the Jurassic conglomerates. What amount of gold reserve is hidden in quartz veins and conglomerates is entirely beyond any, even theoretical, estimate. Quartz veins of much lesser importance have been successfully worked for the last ten-fifteen years in Korea, having attracted tens of millions of foreign capital, and it is beyoud doubt that the gold ore of Manchuria will eventually acquire equally great importance.

Estimates of the Actual Gold Output

The limited space of this work does not allow the author to enter into any detailed description of the various auriferous regions of North Manchuria, and to record all the results of their investigations by several Russian and foreign geologists and other mining experts. The most exploration work has been done by the Russians, but during the last 5-6 years several auriferous regions of North Manchuria were visited by British, Americans, Swedish and even Australians, most of them having been interested in Taheiho-Aigun region.

Since the end of the war, or exactly speaking, since 1919/20, which years must be taken as the beginning of the organised development of the Chinese gold mining industry in North Manchuria, during these last 6-7 years something like 2,000 poods or 32,760 kgrs of gold were extracted in the Taheiho-Aigun region, and it is only natural that mainly to this region general attention is directed. Even some conservative geologists, who have no chance to get properly acquainted with other auriferous regions of Manchuria, think that the Taheiho-Aigun region is an exception only, and they point out that most of the said quantity of gold came from the Fabira River, a casual discovery, which by this time is nearly exhausted.

(*To be continued next week*)

American Doughboys Must Learn Chinese

The following dispatch from New York appeared in the C. S. Minitor of Boston, under date of August 19.

American soldiers garrisoned with the Fifteenth United States Infantry at Tientsin, China, have been instructed to enlarge their vocabulary of Chinese words to a minimum of 300, according to information given out at the United States Army Information Bureau here.

Officers, upon investigation, learned that the average Chinese vocabulary of the American soldier consisted of a series of grunts, nods, gurglings, and finger exercises. Col. Isaac Newell, regimental commander, on issuing the order said it would enable the soldier to make himself better understood to Chinese merchants, reduce the possibility of altercation and increase the soldier's value to his regiment.

The Legation News Incident

To The Editor, *The China Weekly Review.*

May I make a few comments with regard to your recent publication of criticisms of, if not attacks on, the American Minister at Peking? I am sorry you have seen fit to do this without first waiting for a chance to get the other side of the case. I refer, chiefly, to the reprinting of a story reporting Mr. Millard's attack on Mr. MacMurray and other members of the American diplomatic and consular services in China. It seems to me that we have sufficient material to cause dissension in China already without looking for more unless it be absolutely unavoidable.

As a newspaperman in Peking until last January, I had opportunity to see how the American Legation handled its relations with foreign newspapermen. The custom started by Dr. Schurman was continued by Mr. MacMurray; the principal feature of this consisted of two types of informal get-togethers ("press conferences," as Mr. Millard calls them), a daily meeting with a member of the Legation staff and a weekly meeting with the Minister to talk over anything of mutual interest, not with a view always to publicity but usually for "background information". It was clearly understood, except by certain visiting newspapermen who sometimes violated the rule, that our meetings were more for the purpose of exchanging ideas and information than for getting material for interviews and news stories. Peking, like Shanghai to a lesser degree, was full of rumor, and the exchange often helped both sides to sift the true from the misleading. This may be recognized more clearly when I state that very few of the American newspapermen in Peking speak Chinese, much less read Chinese or write it!

The weekly "talks" with the Minister were confined to American newspapermen who were supposed to be trustworthy and who would not make capital out of the confidential conversations. Reuter's agent was admitted to the meeting with the Legation staff member because he represented not only British papers but American as well—and no American newspaperman objected to this admission. It may be said that no other Legation had such informal get-togethers, though all Legations were ready, at times, to see newspapermen, the Japanese being especially courteous in this respect. If any newspaperman desired to gain an exclusive story or interview at the American Legation he did so outside the usual meetings. Mr. Randall Gould of the *United Press*, I am sure, will be glad to agree with me in this regard, even though he seems, according to *The Review*, to have become persona non grata at the Legation since I left Peking. This surprises me the more because he had always found sympathetic friends in both Mr. MacMurray and Mr. Mayer, who, while on furlough in America, went out of his way to put in a good word here and there for Mr. Gould.

In short, all this flighty publicity about the "press conferences" and Mr. MacMurray's censorship, etc., it seems to me, are not worth publication unless better substantiated by facts.

JOHN GILBERT REID.

Shanghai, September 19, 1927

* * *

Editor's Note:—In view of the fact that practically all of the leading newspapers in the United States carried dispatches from the Williamstown Conference pertaining to Mr. MacMurray's complications with the *United Press*. it would seem that the matter should be of interest in China where American policy is a primary interest, despite Mr. Reid's views to the contrary. In case Mr. MacMurray or the State Department replies to the charges, we shall of course be glad to print same. Another article reprinted from the *Buffalo Evening News*, also pertaining to American policy with a bearing on the same subject, appears in this week's issue of *The Review*.

August Exports from Shanghai to U. S A.

The outstanding feature of the report issued by the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai of the exports from this port to the United States during the month of August is that out of the total of G 3,770,251, various kinds of silk account for G$2,841,971. Tea accounted for $275,900. This means that the total exports of all general items of exports amounted to a paltry $652,380. Of this sum cotton lace accounted for $10,752, linen embroideries, $84,153, cow hides, $34,423 and bristles, $68,428. The fur market was very poor. But "hot dog envelopes", as Julean Arnold, the U. S. Commercial Attache recently called sausage casings, kept up their end with $67,920. The total exports from Shanghai this year up to the end of August as compared with the same period last year show a considerable decline. The figures are: 1926—$38,999,053; 1927—$30,469,520.

Men and Events

Mrs. C. J. Doughty and son have returned to Shanghai from an extended holiday in California.

Mrs. Sara B. Ellis, whose husband is connected with Dodge and Seymour, arrived in Shanghai last week from the United States.

Miss Burella A. Lynch of the Robert Dollar staff returned to Shanghai by the s. s. *President Grant* September 15 from a holiday in the Philippines.

Mrs. C. A. Perkes, wife of a member of the Robert Dollar staff, accompanied by her two sons departed from Shanghai for the United States last week.

Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Hylbert and their daughter, Elizabeth, have returned to Shanghai from a vacation in Japan. Dr. Hylbert is connected with the Baptist Mission.

Maurice Hindus, correspondent for *Asia Magazine*, *World's Work*, and contributor to other leading American magazines, has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Canton.

Mrs. W. R. Rice, wife of the Shanghai representative of the West Coast Life Insurance Company, returned to Shanghai from America by the s. s. *President Cleveland* September 15.

Ho Chia-chu, who was a classmate of Gen. Bei Tsung-chi at the Paoting Military Academy, has been appointed Superintendent of Customs in Shanghai in place of Yu Fei-peng who has resigned.

Cable advices received by the Dollar Steamship Line report the death at sea on September 9 of Captain C. M. Cochrane, master of s. s. *President Taft*. The cause of death was pneumonia.

Scott Nearing, staff correspondent of the *Federated Press* of America, arrived in Shanghai last Saturday for an investigation of conditions here for a series of articles. Mr. Nearing came to Shanghai from Manila.

The headquarters of the Fourth Regiment, Third Brigade, U. S. Marine Corps, have issued a notification that enlisted men are prohibited from obtaining merchandise of whatever sort on credit or by signing chits.

Mr. Don Tinling of the staff of the Robert Dollar Company, who had been absent from Shanghai for about a year, during which time he was attached to the Dollar offices in San Francisco and Seattle, has returned to Shanghai to resume his duties in the local offices.

The No. 1 Chinese inspector of the French Tramways in Shanghai, Yang Kia-mao, was shot dead by one of a gang of three Chinese at 9 a. m. September 20. All three made their escape. A reward of $1,000 is being offered for information.

Mrs. Louise Crane, author of "China in Sign and Symbol," and her son Kent who has been with Elliot Hazard, Shanghai architect, were given a farewell "at home" at 302 Bubbling Well road on the evening of September 19, preparatory to their leaving for the United States *via* Europe.

Paul Wright, of the Chicago *Daily News* and Mrs. Wright were passengers to Japan by the s. s. *Empress of Asia* September 17. Mr. Wright was with the Cantonese armies during their northern drive two months ago and expects later to make a tour of Korea and Manchuria in the interests of his paper.

Mrs. Margaret Proctor Smith, after a tour of North China, Manchuria and Japan, returned to Shanghai by the s. s. *Empress of Canada* September 16. Mr. Smith is a well known lecturer and will remain here for several months and then proceed to the Philippines, and later via India, Egypt and Europe to America.

The engagement was announced at a garden party at the residence of A. J. Hughes, 415 Great Western road, Shanghai, September 17, of Miss Alice Wu, elder daughter of Mr. Charles Lim-kee Wu, of Melbourne, Australia, and of Shanghai, to Frank C. Z. Ma, son of T. C. Ma, manager of the China Printing & Finishing Co.

George Howard of Montclair, N. J, formerly U. S. Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, has been appointed Trade Commissioner to the Philippine Islands with offices in Manila. The dispatch telling of Mr. Howard's appointment stated that the trade of the Philippine Islands had increased from G.$60,000,000 the first year of the American occupation to G.$256,000,000 in 1926.

Gen. Chang Ting-fan, chief-of staff of Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, Shanghai Defense Commissioner, was formally inaugurated as Mayor of the Shanghai-Woosung Administrative District on Friday, Sept. 16. Gen. Chang succeeds Gen. Hwang Fu who resigned at the time of the resignation of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A biographical sketch of Gen. Chang Ting-fan appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*.

In the United States Court for China

ROBERT MISHLER, Plaintiff, vs. MARY ELIZABETH MISHLER, Defendant.

Cause No. 2896
Civil No. 1236

SUMMONS.

Filed at Shanghai, China, September 20, 1927.
L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

MARY ELIZABETH MISHLER

and to notify her to be and to appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL)

WITNESS THE HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China, Sept. 20, 1927.

L. T. Kenake
Asst. Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

ROBERT MISHLER, Plaintiff, vs. MARY ELIZABETH MISHLER, Defendant.

Cause No. 2896
Civil No. 1236

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, September 20, 1927.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the plaintiff on this 22nd day of September, 1927, it is ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays accruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge,
United States Court for China.

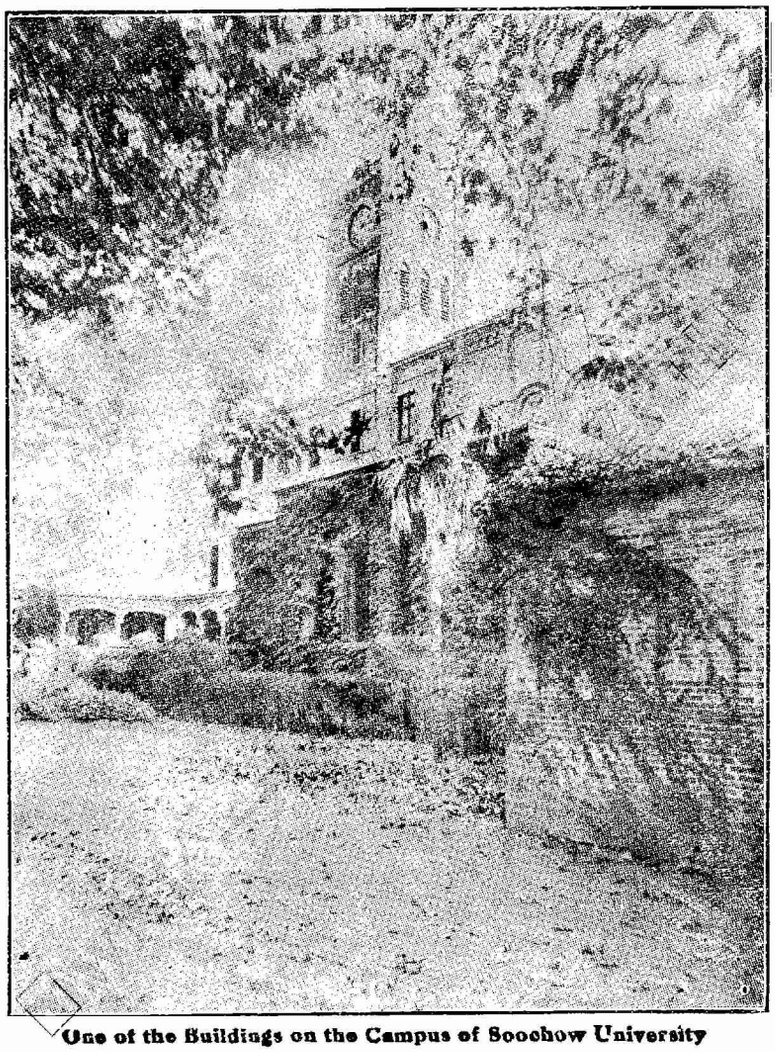
Dated: Shanghai, September 20, 1927.

Soochow University Elects Chinese President—Applies For Government Registration

BY J. B. P.

Soochow University, one of the oldest American missionary institutions in China, being the outgrowth of two small schools founded in Shanghai by the Rev. Charles Taylor, the first missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in 1849, has taken the first step toward registration under the regulations of the Nationalist Government. In addition to this important move, the Board of Trustees has just elected to the Presidency of the institution, Prof. Y. C. Yang, a former student in the school, who since his graduation has made his mark as a student and diplomatic representative of China in the United States and as a government administrator in China. A new Board of Trustees containing a majority of Chinese members has also been elected.

Chief honor for bringing about this fundamental change in the constitution of Soochow University, which includes the College of Arts and Sciences at Soochow, First Middle School Soochow; Comparative Law School and Second Middle School, Shanghai; and Third Middle School in Huchowfu, belongs to Dr. Walter Buckner Nance, President of the institution, who



One of the Buildings on the Campus of Soochow University

now becomes "Western Adviser." Dr. Nance, who is a native of Marshal County, Tenn., where he was born in 1863, came to China in 1896 as Professor of Philosophy at Soochow University of which institution he became vice-president in 1912, and of which, since 1922 he has been President. In 1920-1921, Dr. Nance was in America serving as special lecturer on China at the Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.; Vanderbilt University, Nashille, Tenn.; and the Scarrett Bible and Training School, Kansas City, but aside from this brief period at home, he has spent practically all of his time in China where he has been engaged in educational work. From 1922 to 1926 he served as president of the East China Christian Educational Institution and in addition has been active in American and Chinese community affairs at Soochow and Shanghai. Mrs. Nance, who before their marriage was Miss Florence Rush Keiser, has also been of great assistance to Dr. Nance in his work at Soochow University and elsewhere. Their home at Soochow has always served as the center of social affairs at the University and many prominent foreign visitors to China have cause to remember the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Nance.

School Had Beginning in 1849

As stated in the foregoing, Soochow University is the outgrowth of two small missionary schools started in Shanghai by the Rev. Charles Taylor, the first Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to come to China in 1849. Other schools which have been affiliated with the University or amalgamated with it through the years are the Buffington Institute, founded by the Rev. Tsao Tz Zeh and A. P. Parker, in 1871 and 1876, the Anglo-Chinese College, founded by Young J. Allen in 1882 and the Kung Kong School founded in Soochow by D. L. Anderson. Other prominent American missionary educators who have been connected with the school in an administrative capacity include Dr. W. H. Park, D. L. Anderson, and Dr. John W. Cline. One of the notable contributions of the University to modern educational advancement in China was the founding in 1915 of the Comparative Law School in Shanghai which has assumed a position of great importance in the teaching of law in China and thus preparing the country for the responsibilities which it must assume when the foreign extraterritorial rights are relinquished.

Soochow University was definitely organized in 1900, the year of the Boxer uprising, with literary, theological and medical departments. The medical department was established in 1902 through the efforts of Bishop W. R. Lambuth and Dr. W. H. Park. The theological department was established in 1909, but later was merged with the Nanking Theological Seminary. At the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the institution in 1925, the college year book stated that the school had granted 120 Junior college certificates, had conferred 121 Bachelor of Arts degrees, 130 Bachelor of Science degrees, 87 Bachelor of Laws degrees, 8 Master of Arts degrees, 3 honorary degrees, with a total of 339 graduates. A chapter of the Chinese scholastic honor society, Phi Tau Phi has been established at the school with a membership of 42.

The registration in the school for the present fall session is 181 college students and 243 middle school students, practically a record for the institution, thus providing an auspicious beginning for the university under the new form of management. Several women students, including the daughters of prominent officials of the Nationalist Government, have been admitted to the University for the present term.

Application for Government Registration

The Board of Trustees of the University authorized the scheme for reorganization providing for a majority of Chinese on the Board of Trustees last summer and has requested the Board of Missions to make certain adjustments which will put the actual control of the University as an educational institution in the hands of the Board of Trustees in China, thus making the school eligible for registration under the regulations of the Nationalist Government, first for the Board of Trustees itself and then for the various units of the university system. If registration is granted, as expected, it probably will only be tentative, since the plan of reorganization requires the approval of the Board of Missions before it can become effective. The foreign secretary of the Board is coming to China this fall for the purpose of investigating the matter and making recommendations to the home bodies.

The fact, however, that the School, under the direction of Dr. Nance, has done everything possible to bring the institution and its faculty into line with the nationalistic aspirations of the Chinese, has already had an important psychological effect and work is starting out most satisfactorily for the fall session under the administration of the new Chinese President, Prof. Y. C. Yang, whose picture and biographical

(*Continued on page 108*)

Who's Who in China

Mr. Y. C. Yang, M. A., L L. B.

楊永清

(Yang Yung-ching)

Mr. Y. C. Yang, or Yang Yung-ching, who has just been elected president of Soochow University, Soochow, Kiangsu province, is a native of Chekiang province where he was born in 1891. He was graduated from Soochow University in 1910 following which he taught in the Lowrie High School in Shanghai for two and a half years. He then went to Peking and attended Tsing Hua College, graduating as first in his class of 43 students. From 1913 to 1914 he taught in the Soochow University, following which he went to America and entered the graduate school of Wisconsin University, specializing in political science and public education. Later he transferred to George Washington University, Washington, D. C. and specialized in International Law and Diplomacy, receiving the M. A. degree. He then entered the law department of the same school and in 1918 received the degree of LL.B., being second in a class of more than 60 students.

While a student in America he won a national reputation in scholastic circles as an orator and debater winning the Governor Beckman and Major Seaman cups for English oratory, defeating in the same year the first prize winners of both Yale and Pennsylvania universities. In 1915 he was a delegate to the Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco and served as assistant director of the Chinese exhibit and receiving a medal of honor as a distinguished collaborator. Mr. Yang was president of the Chinese Student Conference in America in 1917 and also edited for one year the *Chinese Students Monthly*.

In 1916 he joined the Chinese Legation in Washington as private secretary to the Minister, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo and in 1919 served as a member of the Committee of the International Labor Conference held in Washington. He then went, to London where he served as an attache of the Chinese Legation in that city. At the first session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Mr. Yang served as secretary of the Chinese Delegation. In 1921-22 he served as secretary of the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference, for which service he received a decoration from the Chinese Government.

(Continued on page 112)

In the United States Court for China

In re	Cause No. 2979
Last Will and Testament	Estate No. 614
of	NOTICE
CHARLES McCASLIN, Deceased.	

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of CHARLES McCASLIN, Deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 17, 1928; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Edward H. Dunning
Executor.

Shanghai, China.
Sepembert 12, 1927.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Capital Authorized	$10,000,000.00
Capital Paid up	7,500,000.00
Surplus & Reserves	1,741,000.00

HEAD OFFICE PEKING

BRANCHES:

Peking	Shanghai	Tsinan
Harbin	Hankow	Tientsin

Correspondents throughout the World

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS SOLICITED

General Banking Business Transacted, Drafts Issued and Telegraphic Transfers Effected, Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold, Commercial and Circular Letters of Credit Issued, Interest Allowed on Fixed Deposits, Current and Savings Accounts.

Through our Connections with Banks in America and Europe and our Affiliations in China, We Are Well Equipped to Serve Our Clients in Their Domestic and Foreign Trade.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

11 Nanking Road

Telephone C. 8641, 8642, 8643

Telegraphic Address: "SinamBank, Shanghai Codes Used: Bentley's, Peterson's & Peterson's 2nd. Ed.

42-139

(*Continued from page 106*)

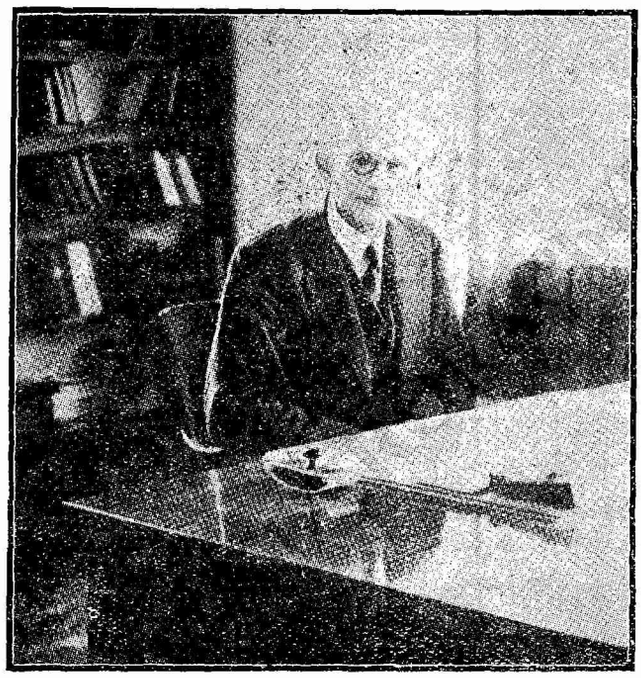
sketch appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*. In case military or political events do not interfere, the school promises to have one of the most successful years in its history.

Eight Chinese on the Board

Space is too limited for detailed description of the new plan of administration, but the new constitution provides for a Board of fifteen members, three to be from the Southern Methodist Mission, six alumni of the school and six members at large. Of the fifteen members, eight must be Chinese. All members of the Board must be Christians and a majority must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Board of Trustees must have entire direction and control of the University and shall have power to determine educational policies, elect or dismiss the president, principals and the Western Adviser. They shall make reports to the educational authorities, have power to acquire and control the properties and control all the financial affairs of the school.

A proposed form of agreement which has been drafted for the approval of the Trustees and the Mission boards provides for the Board of Missions to lease the buildings and grounds of the University to the Trustees for a period of five years beginning July 1, 1928, at a stated remuneration. In case the Board of Trustees should for any reason cease to exist, the property automatically reverts to the Board of Founders or Missions. It is also provided that should the property or any part of it cease to be used for purposes of efficient education under Christian auspices, that the lease shall be cancelled. The Board of Founders may increase its investment in the plant on the request of the Trustees.

The Board of Founders shall continue to support approximately 15 missionaries as members of the staff of the school, or in case the number is reduced, to contribute in money the equivalent of their support. The Board of Trustees is authorized to elect a member of the Mission as 'Western Adviser,' subject to approval of the Board of Founders. The duty of the Western Adviser shall be to assist the Chinese



Dr. Walter Buckner Nance, Former President of Soochow University, who Now Becomes 'Western Adviser' to the New Chinese President, Mr. Y. C. Yang.

President in matters concerning the staff and to be a medium of communication between the Board of Trustees and the Board of Founders.

The Board of Founders shall according to the proposed agreement, continue to turn over to the Board of Trustees, the annual net income of the endowment property in Shanghai amounting to approximately $27,000 a year, which shall be applied to upkeep, repairs, insurance, etc., to cover rent necessary to house the staff contributed by the Board of Founders and the remainder to be used for the general expenses of the institution. In addition to this the Board of Founders will contribute annually an amount equal to the rental charged for the property, ($80,000) to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Founders shall be responsible only for the support of the missionary staff and for the payment of the other items noted in the foregoing.

Although reports are not available regarding other Missionary educational institutions in China, it is understood that the general plan outlined above is also being followed in respect to the Shanghai (Baptist) College, and for Yen-ching University, Peking, and the Canton Christian College at Canton.

Changes In The Chinese Picture

(*From the Baltimore Sun*)

Although the first effect of the retirement of General Chiang Kai-shek is to accentuate the political confusion in China, the move has constructive attributes which are well worth understanding. It, on the one hand, it postpones indefinitely the nation-wide Nationalist triumph which a few months back seemed probable, it also brings nearer solution a problem of government which has been more troublesome to the Kuomintang than northern military opposition.

Since the time when its political authority was confined to Canton and adjacent territory it has been the boast of Chinese Nationalists that in their movement the military is subordinate to civil government. As much as anything this attitude has made the Nationalist movement popular in a country which for years has suffered under the unrestricted impositions of feudal war lords. Chinese public opinion, which has come to be a potent force in the determination of events in that country, is strongly prejudiced in favor of a regime which can give orders to its generals and have them obeyed.

It was the mistake of Chiang Kai-shek, though perhaps an inevitable mistake, that he discarded this fundamental tenet of Nationalism after the disorders at Nanking last March. Since then he has been different in degree rather than kind from any other regional war lord. He has levied financial assessments as he himself deemed desirable; he has planned campaigns and conducted diplomatic negotiations as seemed proper to him alone. And although his conduct has generally been moderate, efficient, and loyal to the spirit if not the principles of the Kuomintang, it has aroused deep suspicions that personal advancement was his major motive.

The Hankow regime, on the other hand, has remained as true to Nationalist principles as when the offices of the government were moved up there from Canton nearly a year ago. It has suffered the criticism of undue Communist influence; it has permitted, perhaps encouraged, excesses which have injured its reputation with impartial foreign observers. But the severest critic of Hankow does not maintain that it ever jettisoned the theory of civil authority over the military, as did Chiang Kaishek.

In the maneuvering which has now resulted in Chiang's retirement the so-called Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang, has played an important part, first leaning toward and then away from the support of Nanking. Feng is unpopular with many foreigners because he was the first Chinese war lord to espouse Nationalism and to say boldly that his soldiers would be trained to fight foreign troops if necessary to abolish unilateral treaty regulations. And since he is unpopular, it is natural that he is again being characterized as a "traitor," though what the word means in Chinese warfare is a little difficult to grasp.

It is, however, quite as legitimate to suggest that Feng brought pressure on Hankow as long as its radical tendencies were pronounced, and has now brought pressure on Chiang because of his knowledge that the latter's dictatorship at Nanking did not accord with Nationalist principles. Feng is a thorough opportunist. But his basic sincerity and his loyalty to Nationalism are seldom questioned by those who know him best.

As for Chiang Kai-shek, whose military genius has been an outstanding factor in China in the past year, his retirement need not be taken too seriously. His retention of membership in the Kuomintang and his appeal to Hankow to take over administration at Nanking are almost a confession of error in his past policy. His resignation removes a serious obstacle to Nationalist unity, but in no sense debars the road to return under the same civil leadership which first appointed him commander-in-chief of Canton's armies.

The turn of events in China, in other words, may in the long run assist rather than injure the cause of Nationalism, particularly in the administrative development which is its gravest problem. Of course, there will for a time be additional chaos. The old-school war lords may take advantage of the situation to regain territory south as well as north of the Yangtze. But the setback does not promise to be permanent. And it should have a sobering value for the Nationalists by showing them that haste in the regeneration of their country can best be made by moving slowly, as Chiang himself was never willing to do.

(*Continued from page 101*)

The Attitude of Gen. Tang Shen-tse

Another element which indicates that the millennium has not yet arrived in respect to the unification of the territory south of the Yangtsze, was the non-cooperation of Gen. Tang shen-tse, commander of the Nationalist military forces in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Anhwei. Gen. Tang did not attend the Nanking Conference although he apparently intended to do so. He took advantage of the weakened military situation at Nanking to move a considerable force into Anhwei province and has become the dominant factor there. Whether he intends to cooperate with or oppose the new government formed in Nanking still remains to be seen. The only certainty in the situation just now is that Gen. Tang Shen-tse is the strongest individual military factor in the Yangtsze Valley and the future peace of this area depends greatly upon whether Tang cooperates with or opposes the new Nationalist Government.

Feng Yu-hsiang Ousts Chin Yun-ao

From a military standpoint the only significant event since the defeat of Gen. Sun Chuan-fang, was the ousting of Gen. Chin Yun-ao from Honan. Gen. Chin Yun-ao, was a Chihli militarist, formerly under Wu Pei-fu, who went over to the Nationalists shortly following the occupation of Hankow and Hupeh province. Although professing adherence to the Kuomintang principles, Gen. Chin has constantly been under suspicion in two directions: first, in respect to his relations with his brother Gen. Chin Yun-peng who is affiliated with Marshal Chang Tso-ling and second, in respect to his relations with Gen. Tang Shen-tse. It is generally believed that he has been chiefly responsible for Feng Yu-hsiang's lack of activity in respect to cooperation with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and particularly in respect to Gen. Feng's failure to cooperate with Gen. Chiang when the Nationalist armies were forced to retire from Shantung and northern Kiangsu. On Sept. 17 Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang decided to take matters into his own hands and arbitrarily dismissed Chin Yun-ao from his command and at the same time charging him with the following offenses: (1) Disobedience to military orders; (2) Intriguing with the enemy; (3) Carrying on hostile propaganda; (4) Degrading the party. The *Kuo Min* news agency in commenting on the incident stated that when Feng Yu-hsiang was attacking the Fengtien forces in Shantung, Gen. Chin Yun-ao, who commanded some 40,000 troops pressed for funds for military purposes and even though he was supplied with $540,000, he refused to move his troops and demanded still more money. Finally it was discovered that Gen. Chin was intriguing with Sun Chuan-fang and helped Sun in his attack on Nanking. Feng then made a quick move and surrounded Gen. Chin's troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway and disarmed them, forcing Gen. Chin to flee, supposedly eastward along the Lung-Hai Railway to Hsuchowfu where he may join up with Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang's forces. This brings the forces of Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan and the forces of Gen. Tang Shen-tse, face to face on the Hupeh-Honan border and thus far it is not known whether it is to be war or peace between these two militarists.

National Kuomintang Convention, Jan. 1, 1928

The joint conference of the Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking on Sept. 17 voted to issue a call for the Third National Convention of the delegates of the Kuomintang for Jan. 1, 1928. The meeting also voted to begin work on the unification of the various headquarters of the party in different parts of the country preparatory to the holding of a national covention.

Kuomintang Appoints Special Committees

At a meeting of the Central Kuomintang Committee in Nanking on Sept. 20 the following sub-committees were appointed to serve under the Central Party Headquarters:

Department of organization: Wang Ching-wei, Chen Ju-ren, Haia—Sze, Wang Kwan-lun, Chin Ding-chen, Pem Yuen-tsao, Mao Tso-chuen, and Wu Tze-hui.

Department of Publicity: Tai Chuen-yi, Koo Meng-yu, Hu Han-min, Li Shih-tseng' Pan I-tze, Wang Hung, Chang Tsu-peng and Tan Tsen.

Workmen's Department: Ma Hwen-chuen, Chen Kung-po, Chu Chem, Chen Koo-ming and Siao Tong-tze.

Farmers' Department: Kan Nai-kwang, Yih Pei-chih, Chen Koo-fu, and Shen Ting-i.

Merchants' Department: Tsoo Ting-nyi, Wu Tieh-chen, Sun Fo, Ling Hwen-ting and Soong Tze-ven.

Young People's Department: Foo Sze-ling, Miao Ping, Chow Lu, and Ting Bie-feng.

Women's Department: Woo Hsiang-ning, Chen Pih-chuen, Wang Wen-Hsian, Yu-Chiu-dong, Chen Mien-chan and Wu Chong-chi.

Overseas Department: Ten Shih-shu, Lin Sun, Siao Feh-hung, and Chow Chi-kong.

BACK COPIES WANTED

The *Review* is desirous of obtaining copies for the following dates in order to complete files, and is willing to pay 50 cents each for them.

December	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
„	27	„	„	„	„	4
September	12	„	„	34	„	2
Mar.	5	1927	„	40	„	1
May	26	„	„	40	„	4
April	2	„	„	40	„	5
April	9	„	„	40	„	6
April	16	„	„	40	„	7

The copies containing the name and address of the sender should be addressed to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

One Port Where Chinese-British Relations Are Friendly

Arthur Ransome of the *Manchester Guardian*, seems to have been struck more by Chefoo than by any other port he visited while in China. He writes:—

"Chefoo is a little grey and white town surrounded by high brown hills. There is a bluff above the harbor, on which were flying the flags of the British and Japanese Consulates, most of the town living below, and the bluff dividing the town's two bays. There were about half a dozen steamships in the harbor and an enormous fleet of anchored junks. We landed on the Bund, walked through the narrow streets, and round over the bluff to the British Consulate, which overlooks the southern bay with its bathing beach, the harbor being on the northern side. Chefoo is an example of what can be done in China on a basis of mutual goodwill between Chinese and foreigners. There is no Concession. Chinese sovereignty is undisputed, and the place is run by a municipality, and, as one could see, run very successfully. Perhaps the crisp air and bright sunshine after the storm, the rain, the leaking decks, and the smell of wet paint in the cabin helped to produce a physical state predisposed to the reception of good impressions. But the Consul, with whom I had a few minutes talk, spoke with regret of his approaching departure, and with affection of the local Chinese. Chefoo was the first place I visited in China in which I did not hear relations between English and Chinese made the subject of bitter complaint."

Precautions at the U. S. Legation in Peking!

Clarence B. Hewes, first secretary of the U. S. Legation at Peking, was recently made the victim of a somewhat crude practical joke. In the morning mail he had received a package from Tientsin. He was about to open it when he detected a ticking noise. Visions of a bomb outrage unrolled before him so he had the suspected "bomb" taken to a place of safety. When the package was opened it was found to contain an old clock, in running order, a paperweight, and a can of condensed milk!

上海華商紗布交易所

Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd.

No. 50 Avenue Edward VII

Authorized Capital, ... $3,000,000
Paid Up Capital, ... $1,500,000

Registered at the Government of China, No. 20. Business transactions dealing with Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarn and Cotton Cloth, in Spot and Forward.

Chief Managing Director, H.Y. Moh,
(General Manager of the Yu Fong Cotton Mill.)
Assistant General Managing Director, Woo Yung An
Managing Directors: Y.D. Chai, Woo Che Zan and Chang Yue Cheng and Woo Fung Shu

—Directors—

T.K. Yung, General Manager of the Shen Hsin Cotton S. and W. Co.

Woo Ling Shu, General Manager of the Tung Yih Cotton Mill.

P.W. Zee, General Manager of the Dah Foong Cotton Mill.

Shi Van Tai, General Manager of the Tsing Tai Cotton Mill.

Seu Tsing Jan, General Manager of the Poh Yei Cotton Mill.

Kou Van Yoon, Manager of the E. Zung Fong Cotton Yarn House.

Lou Cho Bin, Manager of the Mo Chang Cotton Yarn House.

Cheng Song Ding, Manager of the Zung Shen Cotton Yarn House.

Kuan Chun Mow, Manager of the O'Tung Cotton Yarn House.

—Auditors—

T.M. Chang, General Secretary of the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners Association; Pang Ching Pao, General Compradore of the Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd; Tung Zoong Sun, Chinese Manager of the Zoong Sin Cotton Mill.

THE SUPER-PAINT

for Ships and Homes

COVERS better than White Lead
SPREADS farther than White Zinc
CHEAPER per square foot of surface
Never discolors from exposure to sunlight, heat, salt water or bad air.

ENAMEL FINISH EXTRA-DURABLE

Made in white, gray and buff

H. B. Campbell
Distributor

14 Foochow Road. Tel. Central 7126

O. Thoresen & Co., Shanghai, Importers

42-142

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics appearing under this heading, are taken mostly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official) Nationalist (Wu-Han official) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles appearing in the local Chinese press).

September 13—Feng Yu-hsiang telegraphed to Nanking that despite all possible efforts he is unable to find trace of the *London Times* corres pondent, F. B. Riley, who disappeared in Honan several weeks ago—Gen. Tang Shen-tse appoints Ma Lin as commissioner of foreign affairs at Wuhu in place of Kuo Tai-tsung, who was appointed by Chiang Kai-shek—Sun Chuan-fang confers with Chang Chung-chang at Tsinanfu and later will proceed to Peking to see Chang Tso-ling—Gen. Chang Chung-chang, Shantung tupan enlists 200 more White Russian soldiers in the Shantung army—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that nothing further has developed from the conferences of delegates of Chang Tso-ling and Yen Hsi-shan and that Yen declares his intentions of preserving peace in his province—*Kuo Wen* report states that as result of general conference of Kuomintang politicians a committee will be formed to "solve all the political and administrative problems of the Kuomintang Party" and that all factions including representatives of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan will participate.

September 14—Serious trouble develops in Honan between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chin Yun-ao, Gen. Chin being a former Wu Pei-fu adherent; reported fighting broken out on the Peking-Hankow Railway at Hsuchow and Chumatien; Gen. Chin said to have 40,000 troops; Gen. Fang Chen-wu, also former Wu adherent said to have left Feng and joined Tang Shen-tse of Wu-han; Gen. Chin Yun-ao also said to have joined Tangshen-tse—Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff of Fengtien in *Toho* interview from Peking declares that "the whole trouble in Manchuria between the Chinese and Japanese was due to 'misunderstanding' on the part of the Chinese regarding Japan's intentions and that the railway trouble was the only element of consequence in the matter and that there was nothing new even in that"—Baron Tanaka, Japanese premier, announces that negotiations between Japanese Minister and Chang Tso-ling in Peking over Japan's interests in Manchuria have been suspended on account of the serious anti-Japanese agitations—*Kuo Min* reports that Kuomintang conferences at Shanghai have decided to form a special committee of 30 containing representatives of all factions from which will be elected the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees—Gen. Li Chi-sen, Nationalist commander at Canton issues statement through *Kuo Min* advocating that differences between Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei be patched up and that Gen. Chiang be immediately called back to assume his position as commander of the Nationalist armies—*Kuo Wen* report states that Chin Yun-ao and Wei Yi-san, former Wu Pei-fu generals have joined together against Feng Yu-hsiang—Following Kuomintangists depart for Nanking to attend conference: Generals Li Lien-chung, Chen Chien, Yu Yu-jen, Chu Yu-puh, Hsu Chung-chi and Li Chung-jen and the following civilian politicians: Sun Fo, Yang Hsing-fu, Tsur Lee, Tsai Yun-pei; others leaving Shanghai today included C. C. Wu, Chang Chi, Chang Chin-kiang. Teng Chai-ju, Li Shi-tsung and Chu Ming-yi.

September 15—Gen. Tang Shen-tse returns to Hankow from Anhwei where he has been directing the campaign against Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway—Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, announces his intentions of going to Japan to attend the autumn military manouvers—Wu-han forces under Generals Chen Chien, Liu Hsing and Ho Chien concentrate in Anhwei at Wuhu, Anking with apparent intentions of dominating Anhwei province—Troops of Generals Chen Kuo-hua and Chen Kuo-hui numbering about 1,500 arrive at Amoy from Foochow for purpose of preventing 'communist' troops under Generals Ho Lung and Yeh Ting from occupying Swatow—Clash occurs in Honan between troops of Feng Yu-hsiang and Chin Yun-ao at town of Hsuchow on Peking Hankow Railway; Feng dismisses Gen. Chin and claims he has Chin's troops numbering 40,000 surrounded—Some 800 armed bandits hold up train on the Hankow-Canton Railway in Hunan and carry away $100,000 which was being sent from Hankow to Changsha to pay troops—*Kuo Min* reports that four distinct groups will participate in Nanking Kuomintang Conference, Wu-han, Nanking, Shanghai and Military group, each group to meet separately at first and then after proposal has been formulated will get together in general conference; military group to be composed of Generals Chiang Kai-shek (absent), Feng Yu-hsiang, Tang Shen-tse, Yen Hsi-shan, Bei Tsung-chi, Ho Yin-chin, etc.; Wuhan to be represented by Tan Yen-kai,

Chu Pei-teh, Chen Zung-yun, Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei (resigned); Shanghai or so-called "Western Hills" group to be composed of Chang Chi, Hsia Wei-sang, Tan Tsen, Chow Lu, Hsu Chung-chi; Nanking to be represented by Chang Ching-kiang, Li Shih-tsen, Tsai Yun-pei, C. C. Wu and Gen. Li Lieh-chun—Wang Ching-wei suddenly resigns from Nanking conference, *Kuo Min* stating it was due to a promise he gave in Hankow several weeks ago that he would resign if Chiang Kai-shek would resign—Nationalists execute Gen. Wang Tien-pei, commander of 10th army for cowardice in connection with the evacuation of Hsuchowfu thereby causing collapse of Nationalist offensive in Shantung—Gen. Chang Ting-fan, chief-of-staff of Gen. Bei Tsing-chi, formally assumes office as Mayor of the Shanghai-Woosung Special Administrative District and announces that the staff of the previous mayor, Gen. Hwang Fu will be retained.

September 16—Two Japanese kidnapped by Chinese bandits at Haichow—Gen. Li Chi-shen at Canton issues declaration urging complete union of Kuomintang; that Chiang Kai-shek be invited to resume his place at the head of the Nationalist armies; that the office of generalissimo be retained until the country is unified; declares that Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei are the two most important men of the Nationalist party and that neither can be spared at this time—Robber attempts to hold up Chinese dinner party in Peking at residence of Feng Ti-huang, former governor of Bank of China, obtains $20,000 but is arrested after wounding one of the guests, a member of the Finance Ministry—*Kuo Min* report states that Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General has informed Ministry of Foreign Affairs that British planes will not fly over fortified areas and that the daily flights are only for the purpose of giving the British airmen exercise and practice and that only a few British planes are remaining in China; Quo Tai-chi replies by again protesting any kind of flights over Chinese territory—Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, sends report to Japanese Consul alleging that Japanese troops in Shantung have served in the Fengtien forces—*Kuo Min* states that Nationalist troops have captured Se-yang, Fowning, Yencheng and Lienchiu on the Grand Canal in northern Kiangsu, and that Haichow will shortly be attacked—New 7th Nationalist army under Gen. Niu Yun-chien organized at Nanking—Ho Chia-chu appointed superintendent of Shanghai customs by Nationalist Government—Yen Hsi-shan's delegate in Peking informs Chang Tso-ling that he will not adopt an aggressive attitude against anybody and that he will not withdraw his troops from the Peking-Hankow Railway because this would be opposed by the people of Shansi—Various public bodies in Hankow announce 18 demands upon the Nanking Government—Fengtien troops plan for movement into Honan, taking advantage of clash between Feng Yu-hsiang and Chin Yun-ao—Nanking military committee decides to advance 300,000 men on Hsuchowfu—Gen. Lin Chi, agent of Feng Yu-hsiang, arrives in Nanking to participate in conference.

September 17—Toho report states that Sun Chuan-fang's troops are holding Chuchow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in Anhwei and Gen. Chu Yu-puh is holding Hsuchowfu with Chihli-Shantung troops—T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance of Wu-han Government, has gone to Japan, indicating that he will not hold office in the new Nationalist Government—*Kuo Min* report gives details of first official meeting of Kuomintang Central Special Committee, under chairmanship of Gen. Tan Yen-kai when four resolutions were passed (1) That party headquarters be organized with following departments: Publicity, Organization, Labor, Farmers, Youths, Women's, Overseas and Military; (2) That committees of publicity and organization departments be re-elected; (3) That Nationalist Government be reorganized and that standing committee of five be formed to take charge of government's affairs; (4) That board of charmen for military council be formed—Joint meeting of Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees at Nanking passes resolutions that Central Executive and Central Supervisory shall carry on until meeting can be held of Third National Convention of Kuomintang Party; that various Kuomintang headquarters throughout country be brought under unified control; that National Convention of Kuomintang be called for Jan. 1, 1928—*Kuo Min* report states that Feng Yu-hsiang, commander of the Second Route Army of the Northwestern Force of the Nationalist Revolutionary army has dismissed Gen. Chin Yun-ao for the following offenses: disobedience to military orders, intriguing with enemies, carrying on hostile propaganda, degrading the party—*Kuo Min* reports that reasons for recent arrest of Gen. Li Shi-huang, commander of the 14th army at the Shanghai Railway station recently was due to Gen. Lai's cowardice and misappropriation of funds; Gen. Lai now being held at the Lunghwa Yamen for trial—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that Sun Chuan-fang's troops may be withdrawn to the Lung-Hai Railway—Reported that Feng Yu-hsiang's

In the United States Court for China

PAUL F. FAISON, Plaintiff,
vs
JENNIE FAISON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2980
Civil No. 1231
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China,
Clerk

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

JENNIS FAISON

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL)

WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China, Sep. 8, 1927.

L. T. Kenake, Asst. Clerk

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

PAUL F. FAISON, Plaintiff,
vs
JENNIE FAISON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2890
Civil No. 1231
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, September 8, 1927.

L. T. KENAKE
Ass't Clerk

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the complainant it is this 7th day of September, 1927, ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays accruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge
United States Court for China.

September 8, 1927

HANKOW HERALD

A

DAILY NEWSPAPER

OF PROVEN WORTH

Supplied to all Hankow, and hundreds of homes throughout the entire Yangtze Valley.

Write for subscription and advertising rates.

Cable Address;—**"Herald," Hankow.**

CHINA TODAY: POLITICAL

By

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck

Lecturer on History of the Far East at Harvard University

This booklet contains in its 500 pages an analysis and consideration of the present situation in China under the general chapter headings of:

1.—The Revolution and Nationalism.

2.—The Revolt Against External Influences.

3.—The Attitude and Policy of the United States.

4.—Copies or Summaries of all of the Treaties, Notes and Pronouncements Having a Bearing on the Present Situation.

Price 30 cents (Mex) including postage.

Send orders to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

troops are being concentrated at Loyang and Chengchow and that fighting has already broken out with Chin Yun-ao's forces—American destroyers in China waters prepare for trip to Dutch East Indies—Peking foreign office demands withdrawal of American troops from Tientsin—*Kuo Wen* report states that the Chekiang provincial government has appropriated the sum of $50,000 to cover Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's traveling expenses to the United States.

September 18-19—Kwangtung provincial government abolishes general headquarters of Cantonese troops and announces decision to entrust military affairs to Gen. Chien Ta-chun, commander of 8th army; reported that Gen. Chang Fa-kwei with 30,000 has reached Nanhsiung and will be in Canton shortly—Defeat and retirement of Gen. Chin Yun-ao leaves practically all of Honan in control of Feng Yu-hsiang which brings Feng into direct contact with forces of Gen. Tang Shen-tse in Hankow—Japanese have decided to return their nationals to the Yangtsze Valley in view of improved conditions and appropriate money for purpose in form of loans—Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff of Fengtien leaves Peking for Mukden to attempt to pacify the Chinese over the Japanese demands in Manchuria—*Toho* report states that conference between Chang Tso-ling and Sun Chuan-fang has decided that Sun will control the front lines on the Tientsin-Pukow railway; that the Chihli-Shantung forces shall take the offensive; that Fengtien troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway will maintain their present position and not attempt an advance owing to the uncertainty of the attitude of Yen Hsi-shan who is still occupying a section of the railway—Kuomintang Special Committee issues manifesto circulated by *Kuo Min* agency reviewing the reasons why Dr. Sun Yat-sen admitted the communists to the party and why it has been necessary to kick them out—Nationalist Cabinet appointees to assume office on Sept. 20—Wang Pei-chun, minister of communications for Nationalist Government announces intentions to (1) enforce cleanliness on part of railway staff; (2) improve the telephone and telegraphs; (3) improve navigation facilities on the rivers—Nationalists claim capture of Tingyuan on Tientsin-Pukow railway forcing Northern troops to retreat to Pengpu-Chinese chamber of commerce at Hankow demands that the Nationalist Government do something to improve financial situation in Wu-Han area—Gen. Tang Shen-tse's forces discover large quantities of bombs in Hankow supposedly secreted by 'communists.'

September 20—Japanese ship, *Gentoku Maru* sinks in Tsingtao harbor carrying 400 Chinese passengers of which number 120 are rescued by an American gunboat; Japanese order investigation, charging master of ship with negligence—Some 2,000 representatives of public bodies in Foochow, demand return to Chiang Kai-shek—Japanese consul-general at Hankow, Mr. Takao, announces intentions of opening negotiations with Gen. Tang Shen-tse to settle the Hankow Incident; states Japan intends to recognize Gen. Tang as ruling power at Hankow—Gen. Wu Chun-sheng, tupan of Heilungkiang, arrives in Peking for conference with Chang Tso-ling—Peking report by *Toho* states that Chang Tso-ling has decided that it is impossible to invade Honan to attack Feng Yu-hsiang so long as there is no possibility of cooperating with Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi, and that the Chihli-Shantung troops will postpone their advance into Honan along the Lung-Hai Railway—*Kuo Min* agency announces that future work of Kuomintang Central Committee will be managed by separate committees handling Organization, Publicity, Workmen, Farmers, Merchants, Young People, Women, Overseas, etc.—All members of the Central Special Committee of the Kuomintang at Nanking are to receive $300 a month and alternates $200—Central Special Committee addresses further telegrams to Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-ming, Wu Tze-hui and Chiang Kai-shek asking them to return from their 'retirement'—Gen. Tan Yen-kai telegraphs Tang Shen-tse at Hankow asking him to come to Nanking.

(Continued from page 107)

Mr. Yang returned to China in May, 1922 and served with the commission on financial problems and reform in Peking, serving through three successive administrations. He then entered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a member of the Treaty Department and subsequently was a member of the press bureau. He also served on various commissions in the Ministry including the Commission sent to Shanghai to investigate the May 30 incident of 1925. While in the Ministry he drafted many of the official notes pertaining to treaty matters and translated the 1923 constitution into the English language. He was also assistant director of Conference Affairs at the Tariff Conference in Peking in 1925.

In 1926, Mr. Yang was appointed Consul-General in London, but was transferred back to Peking to become secretary to the director-general of the Salt Administration and assistant director of the department of general affairs.

Mr. Yang is a Master Mason, a member of the Acacia Lodge of Washington, D. C., and is a member of the Phi Tau Phi Chinese scholastic fraternity.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Scott Nearing Questions the Future

Where Is Civilization Going?, by Scott Nearing. New York: Vanguard Press.

The author of this valuable little book was born in a small town in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where a short spur of the railway ends in the woods, where the tang of the tanbark alternates with the odor from the tanneries, all depending on which way the breeze is blowing. That was forty odd years ago. Since then he has travelled far both mentally and physically; at the moment he happens to be in Shanghai. The world has seen many examples of young people with radical minds and liberal ideas becoming staunch conservatives as they grew older and prosperous. The writer has in mind a young Shanghai boy, who was well nurtured in The *Appeal to Reason*, the writings of Upton Sinclair, and the works of Thomas Paine, and so imbued with the "under dog's" point of view that, after he had been introduced to a well-known local business man, he confided to his father, "I don't like that man; he's one of those capitalists." But as he has grown to manhood and become imbued with the idea of making his way in the world, he has fairly well adopted the capitalistic point of view. All of us know the famous example related by Marrayat in *Midshipm n Easy*. The African savage who had been freed by the hero of the story, whose watchword was "Equality," threw his protector's principles to the winds when he eventually rose to a position of mastership over his own people. "Damn equality," he says, "I'm a majordomo now." These few examples are interpolated here merely for the purpose of throwing into relief the staunch sincerity of Scott Nearing. His incisive studies of industrial conditions make him an even stronger protagonist for the man at the bottom, as years go by. There is nothing of the raving of the fanatic about him. He is forever marshalling facts and pleading for improved industrial conditions. He has stood by his guns nobly, at times amidst considerable opposition. He was for quite some years an instructor at the Univeristy of Pennsylvania and in later years has been identified with the Rand School, a liberal organization with headquarters in New York—a society whose activities are a thorn in the flesh of the conservative, capitalistic class, and which has at times suffered at the hands of the police. Now for a few points about the book itself. The author says there is a new social order coming, a world society of organized workers, which will replace the present "civilized" era dominated by the business man, and that there will be a proletarian state to succeed the present capitalistic empires. He says one of the privileges of the man of leisure is "speculation." No, no, not the kind of speculation you hear so much about in Shanghai, in rubber shares, and the like. The speculation he has in mind is that which the farmer's boy engages in as he rests under the apple tree with a wisp of hay in his mouth. He gazes at the sky and the landscape, and—well, "dreams" would probably convey the idea better to the average person. "Civilization", says the author, "cannot survive the scrutiny of science".

The reviewer cannot improve on the language of the author. Herewith a few excerpts verbatim: "Where, but under civilization, could bread lines of starving workers stand shivering beside the extravagantly luxurious hotels and clubs of the owning class, waiting for broken victuals?..... Civilization in its highest form of capitalist imperialism, is organized exploitation, plunder and murder.... Plunder and murder (the science of war) have been carried, since 1870, into Asia, Africa and the Americas by powerful empires that have literally robbed the local peoples of their property and their sovereignty, and then, falling out among themselves, they turned the fields of Europe into a ghastly shambles in the years from 1914 to 1918."

G. W. M.

Where The Missionaries Are To He Found

Directory of Protestant Missions of China, 1927. Edited for the National Christian Council. Shanghai: Kwang Hsueh Publishing House.

In the strict sense of the word there is not much to "review" about this publication. It is published annually and the principal task of the compilers is to get correct data as to the occupations, the affiliations and the addresses of that very considerable army of workers in the various Protestant mission fields in China—something that has been rather difficult to accomplish under existing conditions in this country. This book is an indispensable *vade mecum* for the person wishing data on missionaries. They are listed alphabetically, and classified both as to missions and to provinces—and to accomplish this a book of 500 pages is required.

THEY are used by millions of Men who care for a really superior Hat.

May be purchased at all High Grade Men's Furnishing Shops.

Wholesale Agents

Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd.

3 Canton Road, Shanghai, China

We have been Jewellers since 1901, that is twenty six years

The Experience and Judgment gained during this period are at the service of the customers to-day

We believe that every article offered by us is worthy of its price and of your approval

TUCK CHANG & Co

Jewellers. Gem Merchants. Watchmakers

67 Broadway Shanghai

COMMERCIAL HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

By Y. C. Chang, M.A., and F. C. Yang, LL. B.

A brief account of the commercial history of China and an analyzed discussion of business organizations and the laws governing them.....$3.

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

42-145

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Sept. 21, Supplied by J. E. Swan & Co. Tel. C. 6615 6619.
Market Closed Strong Business Done 2,200,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	164½	161¾
American Can (Common)	63⅜	62⅜
American Radiator (Common)	146⅝	143
Amer. Smelting & Refining (Common)	179⅛	178
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	176	175¼
American Tobacco "B"	151¾	150½
Baldwin Locomotive Co. (Common)	256⅞	255
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	62½	63
Bethlehem Steel, Pfd. 7%	116⅛	117
Baltimore & Ohio (Common)	121	121½
Canada Dry Ginger Ale (Common)	56⅛	55¼
Cheasapeake & Ohio (Common)	194⅞	196⅜
Eastman Kodak Co. (Common)	169	173
General Baking "A"	75	73⅜
General Electric (Common)	139¾	136
General Motors (Common)	273½	270½
Goodrich (B.F.) Co. (Common)	77½	80¼
International Match, Pfd.	79	78¾
International Nickel (Common)	67¼	70⅜
Ligget & Myers, Class "B"	124	123⅜
Mack Trucks (Common)	104⅛	106⅞
New York Central (Common)	165½	168
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	41⅛	41⅛
Phillips Petroleum (Common)	42	42½
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	43
Radio Corp. of America (Common)	66⅝	mutilated
Reynolds Tobacco, Class "B"	149½	149
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	63¾	63⅛
Schulte Retail Stores (Common)	55¾	55½
Southern Railway (Common)	133½	133⅜
Standard Oil of California	53¾	53⅝
" " of New Jersey	mutilated	39⅛
" " of New York	31½	31¼
" " of Indiana	73¼	73½
Texas Corporation (Common)	50	50½
Tobacco Products A	113⅜	111
Union Carbide	138	137⅝
Union Pacific RR. (Common)	190	190½
United Fruit	144¼	144
United Drug (Common)	170	171¾
United States Rubber (Common)	53⅞	55⅛
United States Realty & Imp.	63⅜	63¼

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Sept. 8th	Sale Price Sept. 15th	Approx. Yield to Maturity Sept. 15th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108	108	7.30
Czecho Slovak Govt. Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1945	105¾	105¾	6.95
Repaolic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101⅞	102	6.80
Argentine Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	99½	99½	6.05
Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan..	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96¼	96⅜	7.30
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	103	103	6.70
French Ext. S. F. Loan	8	Sep. 15, 1945	111	111¼	6.90
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	84⅜	83½ Ex Coupon	6.50
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107	107	6.40
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	101⅛	101½	6.85
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	102½	102⅞	6.75
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104¾	104⅞	6.55
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99½	99¾	6.50
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	98	99	6.60
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98½	100	6.50
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	101¼	101¼	7.35
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100¾	100¾	6.90
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Cumulative...	7	Pfd. Stock	94	94	7.45
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	97½	97½	7.18
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	93⅝	95	7.37
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	760	750	2.67
Republic of Peru, Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	—	105⅞	7.05

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, September 21, 1927

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has fluctuated considerably during the past week, having ranged between 25⅜d: and 25⅞d., today's quotation of 25⅝d. ready and forward is the same as that tuling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London having risen from 2/5⅞d. to 2/6⅛d. closes at 2/6d. The exchange market for the earlier part of the week was quiet and inactive but later a decline in the Yen induced speculators to sell freely and a strong market ensued, T/T on London reaching 2/6¾d. the advance however was short-lived and on the following day the rate fell to 2/6 $\frac{5}{16}$d. Speculators were again active today but not to the same extent and the market closes steady with Banks selling at the following rates:—T/T London 2/6 $\frac{7}{16}$d, New York 61⅞, Yen 74⅞, 4 m/s export paper, sterling 2/7 $\frac{1}{16}$d., G. $63.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—
Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 64,749,000 an increase of Tls. 3,314 000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 82,430,000 a decrease of $ 1,660,000
Estimated value Tls. 124.098,000 as against Tls. 130,143,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Aug.	Thursday Sept. 15	Friday Sept. 16	Satur. Sept. 17	Monday Sept. 19	Tuesday Sept. 20	Wednesday Sept. 21
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/5 471	2/5¾	2/5¾	2/5¾	2/6	2/6¼	2/6
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/5 $\frac{13}{16}$	2/5 $\frac{13}{16}$	2/5 $\frac{13}{16}$	2/6 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/6 $\frac{5}{16}$	2/6 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	2/6	2/6	2/6	2/6¼	2/6½	2/6¼
T/T India	164.615	165½	165½	165	166¾	168	166¾
T/T France	1,523.269	1535	1535	1535	1550	1565	1550
T/T N. Y.	59.692	60¼	60¼	60⅛	60⅜	61¼	60¾
T/T Demand		60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞
T/T Hamburg		253	253	253	255½	257⅛	255½
T/T H'kong	80.173	79¾	79¾	79¾	79½	79½	79½
T/T Japan	79.413	78	78	78	76¾	75½	76½
T/T Batavia	148.433	150	150	150	152¼	152½	151¼
T/T Straits	94.423	93½	93½	93½	92¾	92	92¾
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/7.471	2/7¾	2/7¾	2 7¾	2/8	2/8¼	2/8
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/7⅞	2/7⅞	2/7⅞	2/8⅛	2/8⅜	2/8⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/7.783	2/8 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/8 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/8 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/8 $\frac{5}{16}$	2/8 $\frac{9}{16}$	2/8 $\frac{5}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,653.269	1665	1665	1665	1680	1695	1680
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	63.173	63¾	63¾	63⅞	64¼	64¾	64¼
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	64¼	64¼	64⅛	64¾	65¼	64⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Sept. 15	Sept. 16	Sept. 17	Sept. 19	Sept. 20	Sept. 21
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25 $\frac{0}{16}$	25½	25¾	25 $\frac{11}{16}$	25⅞	25⅞
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.55¼	G. $. 55⅜	G. $. 55½	G. $. 55⅝	G. $. 56⅛	G. $.55⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Changing) 978 touch).....	Tls. 376⁹⁰	Tls. 373⁷⁰	Tls. 372	Tls. 364⁶⁰	Tls. 367⁶⁰	Tls. 368³⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100....	72.4	72.425	72.55	72.575	72.6	72.6
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.04
Bank of France rate of discount	5%	New York on London	T/T 486 $\frac{9}{16}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅜%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 $\frac{15}{16}$
,, 4 ,,	4⅜%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11⅝
,, 6 ,,	4⅜%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10⅞